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Part One
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GREETED BY THOUSANDS

The President Speaks to a Great Throng at Atlanta.

GREATEST DAY OF THE EXPOSITION

The Fastest Handshaking Ever Indulged in by the President—The Homeward Journey Begun at Midnight.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct 23.—President's Day at the Cotton States Exposition was bright and beautiful. Incoming trains brought tens of thousands of visitors, and the streets were crowded at an early hour. The President remained in his apartments until the committee called for him. Secretary Carlisle and Vice President Stevenson were out early, however, for a stroll. The throng collected around the hotel long before the carriages arrived for the visitors. Calls were made for the President, but he did not respond.

The military procession formed down town at 10 o'clock, and half an hour later passed the Aragon, where the President was, on its way to the exposition. The military was not intended as an escort, and Mr. Cleveland and his official family were driven rapidly to the exposition grounds. They reached the reviewing stand in front of the Government Building a few minutes before the head of the column of troops wound around the hill in front of the Administration Building, past the Pennsylvania, New-York, and Fine Arts buildings.

Besides President Cleveland and Secretaries Carlisle, Lamont, Herbert, Smith, Morton, and Postmaster General Wilson, on the reviewing stand, were Vice President Stevenson, Gov. Atkinson of Georgia, exposition and city officials.

The military parade was long and picturesque. United States regulars from Fort McPherson, volunteers from Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, were in line. Gov. O'Ferrall and staff of Virginia received prolonged cheers as they rode by. Gov. Coffin and the red-coated Governor's Footguard from New-Haven, Conn., got a great round of applause. Mr. Cleveland lifted his hat to the commanding officers as they passed and gave the Governors a special smile.

The review being over, Dr. T. G. Hopkins of Atlanta offered a prayer for the President and the prosperity of the Nation, and the success of the exposition. President Collier of the exposition, then, in a ten-minutes' speech, introduced the President. Several thousand people were on the plaza within sight of the President. Though only a small part of these could hear the introduction, all recognized President Cleveland and gave a mighty cheer. The President had most respectful attention while he spoke. The audience expected something significant from him either as to current National affairs, or as to his future aims and hopes. This expectation was not gratified. Only in the concluding sentences was there anything significant, and that may or may not have been intended as an admonition to the followers of the silver creed. The President said:

"Mr. President: On my own behalf, and for my co-laborers in the executive branch of our Government who have accompanied me, I thank you for your kind words of greeting. We are here to congratulate you and your associates upon the splendid success of the exposition you have set upon foot, and upon evidences you have here gathered, chiefly illustrative of Southern enterprise, Southern industry, and Southern recuperation, but we are also here to claim a share in the pride of your achievement. No portion of our countrymen, wherever found, can exclusively appropriate the glory arising from these surroundings. They are proofs of American genius and industry which are the joint possession of our people, and they represent triumphs of American skill and ingenuity in which all our citizens, from the highest to the humblest, have a proprietary right. While my fellow-citizens of Georgia and her neighboring States may felicitate themselves to the fullest extent upon such evidences as are here found of the growth and prosperity of interests and enterprises in which they are especially concerned, I cannot be deprived of the enjoyment afforded by the reflection that the work that they have done emphasizes, in the sight of the world, the immense resources and indomitable thrift of the people of the United States.

"It seems to me the thought may be suggested, as not inappropriate to this occasion, that what we see about us is an outgrowth of another exposition inaugurated on American soil more than a century ago, when a new Nation was exhibited to the civilized world, guaranteed and protected by a Constitution which was ordained and established by the people of the United States with the declared purpose of promoting their general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

"The success which has attended this exposition of products and manufacturers is not altogether due to the quality of the soil or character of the people in any of the contributing States, but it rests largely upon the fact that these States are members of a beneficently governed Nation, whose natural resources and advantages everywhere have been developed and improved by the influence of free institutions, and whose people have been stimulated and encouraged by the blessings of personal liberty.

"A contemplation of the blessings vouchsafed to us by our Government easily reminds us of the importance of a hearty and united co-operation in its support and protection. We should lovingly watch and guard it not only because we are recipients of its precious gifts, but for its own sake and because it has been put in our hands in sacred keeping to prove to the world that man can be trusted with self-government. We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty if, remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare, we strive for those things which benefit our people, and if each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed. We shall sadly miss our duty and forfeit our heritage if, in narrow selfishness, we are heedless of the general welfare and struggle to wrest from the Government private advantages which can be gained only at the expense of our fellow-countrymen.

"I hope I may, therefore, be permitted, in conclusion, to suggest, as a most important lesson taught by this occasion, the absolute necessity to our National health and welfare, and, consequently, to our individual happiness as citizens, of a careful discrimination in our support of policies and in our advocacy of political doctrines between those which simply seem to serve selfish or sectional interests, if we are to enjoy the blessings our Government was framed fairly and justly to bestow. We shall secure them in due time by cultivating a spirit of broad American brotherhood and insisting upon such conduct as will, within the spirit of the Golden Rule, promote the general welfare."

The conclusion of the speech was greeted with cheers. Then the crowd called for Carlisle, and he arose and bowed, but refused to speak. Vice President Stevenson in the same manner acknowledged the shouts for him, and shook his head when the people called for a speech.

President Collier announced that Mr. Cleveland would shake hands with the people if they would pass by in an orderly line. Instantly there was a break for the reviewing stand. Here and there ladies caught in the jam fainted, but that did not deter others. For an hour the President shook hands faster, he said, than ever before in his life. When he grew weary the committee rushed him into a carriage and off to the Piedmont Driving Club, just on the outer edge of the grounds. There luncheon was served at 3 o'clock to the President, Cabinet officers, and their wives, after which the party began a systematic inspection of all the buildings. The President held a reception in the Negro Building at 4 o'clock. There was a great display of fireworks this evening, a reception in the city, and at 1 o'clock the party left by special train over the Southern Railway for Washington.

LEFT ON ELLIS ISLAND

Shackamaxon Refused to Work Overtime and There Was Trouble—950 Had an Unpleasant Night.

As a result of a periodical indisposition on the part of the ferry-boat Shackamaxon, the immigrant transport, which conveys new arrivals from Ellis Island to the mainland, 600 immigrants, 300 visiting friends, and about fifty employes of the Landing Bureau were detained on Ellis Island last night.

The Shackamaxon is known as an erratic craft, and her leisurely journeys from the Barge Office to Ellis Island and back have been likened to the movements of a tired mud turtle, which the craft resembles in outline, as well as in inertia.

The day was a busy one for the immigration officials, as it marked the arrival of an exceptionally large number of steerage passengers. As a consequence the Shackamaxon was required to make two extra trips. Ordinarily the last one is at 6:30 o'clock. But the large number of immigrants brought by the Belgravia, the State of California, and Teutonic involved later trips to accommodate the many newcomers, and it was ordered that the Shackamaxon should work overtime.

Then came trouble. On the first extra trip something broke. The Shackamaxon was not going to work overtime without protest. The something was repaired and the boat bumped surlily into her slip a half hour over due. Shortly afterward the lines were cast off, the bell was rung to go ahead, and with a snort and a wheeze the ancient craft sidled out into the stream. Then outraged dignity asserted itself, there was a snapping and grinding of things below, and the boat came to a dead halt.

The engineer reported to the Captain that the eccentric rod had been broken, and, as the craft drifted with the tide, tooting whistles attracted the attention of the tugboat Excelsior, which went to the rescue and towed the boat back to the Barge Office sea wall.

The unfinished journey had left on Ellis Island a large number of people who had expected to spend the night in more comfortable quarters. The immigrants were not so badly off, as it has frequently occurred that a number are detained there over night, and provision has been made for such cases. But the friends who had gone to the island to meet the arrivals were not so fortunate. They had no place to sleep, and, moreover, but little to eat, as the lunch counter of the bureau was inadequate to supply the demand.

There is a telephone to the island, and the wire was kept busy last night asking that a boat be sent to the relief of those imprisoned. But up to midnight none had come. Shortly before that hour one of the harbor tugs ranged alongside the Shackamaxon and started down the bay with that vessel in tow, bound for Starin's shipyard, where the vessel is to be repaired.

A FIERCE BATTLE IN MIDAIR

Buffalo Workmen Fight While Standing on a Narrow Beam Ten Stories Above Ground—An Awful Fall.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—Edward Jacobs and Frank J. Connors, iron workers, employed on the Elliott Square Building, have been quarreling for several days over the ownership of some tools. The argument was resumed at the noon hour to-day, and was getting warm when the whistle blew and the men ascended to their work again on the tenth floor. They had been working about fifteen minutes when Connors, who was standing near the shafting, saw Jacobs coming toward him, walking on one of the iron scantlings. When he was within a few feet of him Connors recognized in Jacobs's hands the tools over which they had been disputing. He yelled:

"You've got them tools now."

"You lie," said Jacobs.

Connors stepped out on the beam and the men began striking at each other. The beam was ten inches wide, and below them was the network of beams, ten stories of them. A fall meant death. The other workmen cried to them to desist, but dared not interfere.

Jacobs struck Connors in the breast, and Connors replied with a staggering blow.

Jacobs aimed another blow, but Connors dodged back, and the impetus of his own blow carried Jacobs beyond his balance, and he fell, with a cry of terror, head first inside the building. His leg struck a beam at the eighth floor, and this changed the direction of the fall, throwing him toward the shafting. Past the eighth floor he went like a shot, turning over and over. Between the seventh and eighth floors the elevator rope has a loop. In some way or other Jacobs grabbed it. With a last effort of nervous force, he threw his leg into the loop-hole and hung.

He was taken down, fainted and sick from the fall, and removed to the hospital, where it was found that he had suffered a contusion of the leg and a bad cut on the head.

SERIOUS WISCONSIN FOREST FIRES

Large Area in Three Counties Ravaged—Windy, and Flames Spreading.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 23.—Forest fires are still sweeping across Kewaunee and Ahnapee Counties and part of Brown County, between Green Bay and Lake Michigan, a burning district extending over a territory thirty to fifty miles long and ten to twenty miles in width. West and southwest of this city a large territory is also in flames. The wind is blowing a gale from the south, and fires are spreading in all directions.

Few detailed reports of losses are received, but between thirty and forty farm houses, with barns, crops, and machinery, have been destroyed. No towns or villages are reported in danger. The woods are dry as tinder, and the soil is baked to a depth of two or three feet. Continued dry weather, with no increase in the velocity of the wind, is certain to add many thousand dollars to the loss, as wells and streams are dry, and there is no protection against fire.

North of the city the lowlands extending to Peshtigo have been burned over, and there is no longer danger in that direction, though in the woods west of the bay fires are still burning fiercely. That territory is thickly settled by farmers, and reports of the progress of the fire are anxiously awaited.

Put Rat Poison in Soup.

Mrs. Thomas P. Pentecost, fifty-nine years old, of 256 West Nineteenth Street was committed in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for examination as to her sanity.

Her husband, who is a Captain in the Salvation Army, said that his wife was a confirmed drunkard, and that she put rat poison in soup on Tuesday in order to poison her children.

Cholera Cases in Lower Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 23.—For the two days ended with Tuesday last there were reported in Menzaleh, a town of Lower Egypt, twenty miles from Damietta, twenty-three new cases of cholera and ten deaths from the disease.

Valuable Jewelry Stolen.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 23—While the family of James S. Taylor, at Balmville, was at dinner last evening, some one entered the chamber of Mrs. Taylor and that of her mother, Mrs. Chittenden, and stole therefrom jewelry valued at $1,200.

BIG "BOSSES" CONSULT

National Republican Committee Meeting Set for Dec. 10.

WILL PLATT AND QUAY JOIN FORCES?

Talk About Holding the Convention Before the Democrats Hold Theirs—Advantages It Is Thought Would Be Gained.

The big "bosses" of the Republican Party met in this city yesterday and discussed National politics. A call was issued for a meeting of the National Republican Committee, to be held Dec. 10. At that meeting it will be determined where and when the next Republican Convention will be held, and other matters which demand attention will be disposed of.

Mr. Quay, who holds his grip on Pennsylvania Republican politics, came to see Mr. Platt, who controls New-York Republican politics. The two hold the strings which will cause one hundred and thirty odd delegates to the next Republican Convention to jump when they pull. It is said the two appreciate this fact as well as does the populace in general, and it will not be their fault if they do not make the most of it.

With Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay last night were Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa, Chairman Thomas H. Carter of Montana, Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri, and William M. Hahn of Ohio. With Clarkson keeping an eye out for Allison, and Hahn on the watch for McKinley sentiment, and Mr. Platt holding out a boom marked "Morton," necessarily there was no attempt to manufacture any Presidential boomlets.

Chairman Carter, after having ascertained during the last week, something of the ideas of the National Executive Committee, last night issued this call for a committee meeting:

The Republican National Committee is hereby called to meet at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, at 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 10, to designate a time and place for the meeting of the National Convention in 1896, and to transact such other business as may demand consideration.

THOMAS H. CARTER, Chairman.
JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Secretary.

Mr. Quay had expressed his views as to the time for holding the meeting to Gen. Clarkson during the latter's visit to Philadelphia, but he wanted to say a word for Pittsburg as the place for holding the convention. He reached the city about 1 o'clock, and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said he was here, not to discuss politics, but to urge the claims of Pittsburg.

"I am in favor of an early National Convention," he said, "and am unqualifiedly in favor of Pittsburg. The place will not be decided now, of course, but I wanted to present the claims of that city."

Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri was at the hotel early last evening. Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan was also there. He arrived a short time after Mr. Quay, and the two exchanged greetings in the corridor. Mr. Quay, Mr. Platt, Mr. Carter, and the others of the National Committee went out together for a dinner last night.

Mr. Platt does not agree with Mr. Quay as to the time or the place for holding the convention. The Tioga man says he wants it late in the season. The reason he assigns for this is that he thinks a long campaign is bad for the business interests of the country.

It has been the custom for many years for the dominant party to hold its convention first. Some of the Republicans want to break this rule next year and get their ticket first into the field. Various reasons are assigned for this. Gen. Clarkson says it would be a good thing to have the convention in May, and avoid the terribly hot weather which the convention always finds in June. This point has been made:

"The Democrats are more likely to nominate an Eastern man than a Western man. If they held their convention first, and selected a candidate from an Eastern State, this might have some influence in moving Republicans to select an Eastern man. Therefore, those Republicans who favor a Western man prefer to go ahead before the Democrats. If the Democrats selected a New-York candidate, Mr. Platt would like to know it before the candidate of his own party is chosen."

Mr. Platt is said to favor Chicago as the next convention city. Mr. Filley came to present the claims of St. Louis. Gen. Clarkson and Chairman Carter want to go to San Francisco, and so, with Quay for Pittsburg, there was opportunity for full discussion.

San Francisco is making more noise in the fight than any other city.

There has been talk to the effect that Quay and Platt were likely to join forces. It has been said they would like to go into convention with the delegations from the two States united for some candidate. Of course, Mr. Platt will go prepared to give the New-York delegates to Mr. Morton once. Very little has been heard of any demonstration on Mr. Quay's part in this direction.

Those who are figuring on chances call to mind that within a week ex-Speaker Reed has been in this city for several days with an eye on the situation. Mr. Platt spent an evening with Mr. Reed one week ago last night.

THE MURDER OF BLANCHE LAMONT

Reporter Carrie Cunningham Testifies to a Startling Confidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Miss Carrie Cunningham was called to the stand in the Durrant trial this morning. She testified that she was a reporter on The Examiner and had until recently acted in that capacity on The Chronicle. She had known Durrant since Aug. 18 last, and from that date until Oct. 5 had visited him daily. She only entered his cell once, and then in company with others. She generally stood on a stool outside the cell door and talked through the wicket.

At this point District Attorney Barnes asked:

"Did Durrant on Oct. 2 show you an envelope on which was written 'Not to be opened except in case of my conviction'?"

The defense interposed an objection and the Court sustained it on the ground that it could not be shown what the envelope contained.

Miss Cunningham testified further that on Oct. 1 Durrant had stated to her that when he was fixing the sun burners in the church he heard a noise, and followed it to the belfry, when he saw Blanche Lamont's body on the second landing.

"Did he say this to you?"

"He made that statement to me," witness replied, after objection was overruled, "at the time and place indicated."

Quinn Had Planned a Confidence Game.

James Quinn, known to the police as "Pittsburg Phil," was again arrested yesterday as a suspicious character. He had again crossed the old "dead line."

When searched at Police Headquarters he had a letter dated London, Oct. 11, and signed "John Joyce," which referred to a "mining case."

Quinn admitted that he had planned a confidence game to get Mr. Joyce's money, but said that he did not intend to carry it out in this city.

REV. E. D. COOPER AN ARCHDEACON

The Queens County Body Names Him to be the Successor of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cox.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 23.—The Archdeaconry of Queens County held its third meeting of the year this afternoon in St. John's Church, Van Alst Avenue, this city. The most important business transacted at the session was the election of an Archdeacon to succeed the Rev. Samuel Cox, D. D., who was also Dean of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, in Garden City. The Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, D. D., rector of the Church of the Redeemer of this city, was unanimously elected Archdeacon.

The Archdeaconry of Queens County and the Queens County Missionary Association have always been, in a sense, one body, their meetings being held together. Some time ago the ladies of the Missionary Association requested that the two be separated, and the Archdeaconry voted to-day to grant the request.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, the newly elected Archdeacon, is also Assistant Secretary of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, having held that position since the organization of the diocese, twenty-six years ago. At the last annual convention of the diocese resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation of the faithful services and untiring energy shown by Dr. Cooper in fulfilling the duties of his position.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper has been rector of the Church of the Redeemer, which is one of the leading Episcopal churches in this city, since its organization, over a quarter of a century ago.

DR. T. DE WITT TALMAGE INSTALLED

Formal and Interesting Services at First Presbyterian Church, Washington—Special March for Occasion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A large audience witnessed the installation to-night of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, as co-pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, sometimes called "The President's Church," because Mr. Cleveland is a member of the congregation. The services began with a prayer of invocation, closing with the Lord's Prayer. This was followed by a hymn, the reading of appropriate psalms, and an anthem from Gounod's "Redemption."

The Rev. David Gregg, pastor of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, preached the sermon, and the Rev. Adolos Allen, Moderator of the Washington City Presbytery, asked the constitutional questions.

The charge to Dr. Talmage was delivered by the Rev. Wallace Radcliff, and the charge to the people by the Rev. B. F. Bittinger, while the Rev. T. C. Easton said the closing prayer. Dr. Talmage's only participation in the ceremony was to pronounce the benediction, much to the disappointment of the many who had come to hear him preach.

An "installation march" composed for the occasion by the organist of the church, and dedicated to Dr. Talmage, concluded the formal exercises, and then Dr. Talmage held a reception, in which nearly all those present participated.

CONDITION OF THE POPE'S HEALTH

His Physical Strength Is Declining, and He May Not Survive the Winter, but His Brain Is Unimpaired.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Oct. 23.—La Gazette de Lausanne publishes a dispatch from Rome saying: "The Pope continues to grant audiences. His intellect is unimpaired, but all his vitality seems to have centred in his brain.

"Persons closely connected with his Holiness testify to the rapid decline of his physical strength, and do not expect him to survive the Winter."

CHARLES H. VAN WYCK STRICKEN

Again Paralyzed—New-Yorker, and Once U. S. Senator from Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Charles H. Van Wyck, ex-United States Senator from Nebraska, is suffering from a stroke of paralysis. He was stricken on Monday afternoon, and lies at his hotel in a stupor.

His physician stated this morning that nothing positive could be prophesied of his condition, but, this being the second attack, at his age—seventy-one years—the chances were against his recovery. The previous attack occurred in Nebraska two or three years ago, as he was driving over his farm, near Nebraska City. He recovered rapidly from that, however, and has since enjoyed remarkably good health.

Mr. Van Wyck was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1824. Educated at Rutgers College, New-Jersey, he began the study of law at home, and was District Attorney of Sullivan County from 1850 to 1856. He served in the war of the rebellion, entering as Colonel of the Tenth Legion, or the Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

He was elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, the hiatus being covered by his army service, and then, in 1874, he moved to Nebraska. He took a prominent part at once in the politics of that State, being elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1876, a member of the State Senate for three terms ended in 1880, and in that year was elected United States Senator from Nebraska to succeed Algernon S. Paddock. He served one term, and in 1887 was in turn succeeded by Mr. Paddock. Since retiring from the Senate, Mr. Van Wyck has divided his time between Nebraska City and Washington.

He is a large owner of property in this city, one of his houses which he occupied while Senator, being now the residence of Chief Justice Fuller.

He gratified a quaint whim some time ago by bivouacking with his family for an entire Summer in a vacant church which he owned in the centre of the fashionable residence part of the city.

LIEUT. GOV. SAXTON ON THE EXCISE LAW

Declares that a Majority of the People Favor Closed Saloons on Sunday.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton was the first speaker at a Republican mass meeting here to-night, and was followed by Secretary of State Palmer.

Mr. Saxton criticized the excise plank in the Democratic platform, and asserted that if the Democrats had a majority in the next Legislature, they would not dare to open the saloons on Sunday. He believed that the majority of the people of both parties and all creeds were in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday. Personal liberty and law go hand in hand, he said, and the Republicans stand solidly for the enforcement of law. He looked upon the local option plank in the Democratic platform as an insult to the people.

A Medal for Private Galloway.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The War Department, by direction of the President, to-day awarded a medal of honor to George H. Galloway, private of Company G, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for most distinguished gallantry at Alsop's Farm, Va., May 8, 1864. Responding to a call for volunteers, this soldier advanced and held for twenty-four hours a most important position on the field of battle, being subjected to a most galling fire from the sharpshooters of the enemy.

Sale of P. T. Barnum's Furniture.

The prices obtained yesterday at the auction sale of furniture, which belonged to P. T. Barnum, were low.

A carved teakwood stand, with a marble top, sold for $26.50. A sofa covered with rich flowered tapestry, and three chairs to match, sold for $180. Royal Wilton carpeting sold for 35 cents a yard.

UTAH DEMOCRATS PROTEST

The Interference of the Church in Politics Denounced.

A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Exciting Scenes Attending the Adoption of the Address—Indignation Meetings All Over the Territory.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 23.—The report of the Committee on Address adopted at the closing session of the Democratic Territorial Convention reviews at great length the religion and politics of the people of Utah from the first settlement of this valley up to the present time. It treats of the history of the political parties of the Territory during the past three years, with the relation of the Church to the State up to the time of the recent priesthood meeting, and openly charges that some individuals in the Mormon Church are using Church influence to further the cause of the Republican Party, and that such influence resulted in the election of a Republican ticket at the last election. The address closes as follows:

We declare the truth to be, that man may worship his Maker as his conscience dictates; that no State or political party has the right to interfere with this great privilege; that man's first allegiance politically is to his country; that no Church, ecclesiastical body, or spiritual adviser should encroach upon the political rights of the individual; that in a free country no man or body of men can with safety to the State use the name or the power of any religious sect or society to influence or control the elective franchise; that no citizen, by reason of his association with any Church, can be absolved from his duty to the State, either in times of war or times of peace, without the consent of the State; that a trust is imposed upon such citizen in a free country to act politically upon his own judgment and absolutely free from control or dictation, ecclesiastical or otherwise.

Thus believing, wherever designing men have seized upon the cloak of religion to hide from view their nefarious designs, and while appealing to man's spiritual faith, have sought to control his political action for selfish ends, the Democratic Party since its organization has denounced such a course. It has declared in the past and it declares now for every man's political freedom, whatever may be the governmental views of those who guide his spiritual welfare.

We, therefore, in solemn manner say that we will not be dictated to, interfered with, or hindered in our political duties by those selected to minister to us the consolations of the Gospel. The people being sovereign in this free land, to the people we make our appeal. The Church being the source of man's religion, to the Church we appeal when we so desire with regard to matters affecting the conscience.

We call upon the Democrats of Utah—men, women and children—and all other people who sympathize with our efforts to secure political freedom, to assemble in every hamlet throughout the Territory on the evening of Wednesday, the 30th day of October, 1895, at their usual places of meeting, then and there to read this declaration; to listen to such remarks as may be properly made in connection therewith, and solemnly to consecrate themselves, their efforts, their property, and all that they hold dear, if need be, to this cause of human liberty.

And this cause, with the help of the One who holds the universe in the hollow of His hand, we will ever advance and maintain.

As soon as the address was read the radical element in the convention, which favored abandoning the campaign and turning the fight into one against Statehood, made itself heard. Motions to that effect were made, and amid intense excitement a stormy discussion followed. The appearance of B. H. Roberts was the signal for a tumultuous demonstration. He is the candidate for Congress, holds a high position in the Church, and was one of the two men called to task by the first President of the Mormon Church at the priesthood meeting. Naturally, therefore, his proposition in the matter was of the greatest interest and importance, and he soon defined it. He indorsed the address fully, but was opposed to withdrawing the ticket or abandoning the fight. He carried the convention with him, and at the conclusion of his speech the excitement was intense, and the house rang with cheers.

Ex-Delegate to Congress J. H. Rawlins, a Gentile, followed in about the same strain, and after other speeches had been made, the address as reported by the committee was adopted.

DANGER IN WINNIPEG POWER DAM

May Overflow Timber Lands—United States Agents to Investigate.

ROSSEAU, Minn., Oct. 23.—The building of the great power dam at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods, at Portage, Canada, across the Winnipeg River, is progressing rapidly. It is said by experts that this dam will raise the water in the lake four feet.

The matter has been reported to the Government. The raising of the water in the Lake of Woods will cause an overflow into what is known as Great Swamp, overflowing immense timber, hay, and agricultural tracts of land in Beltrami and Rosseau Counties. It is estimated that not less than 70,000 acres will be ruined utterly. Already many thousands of acres of valuable land have been rendered unfit for cultivation.

Agents of the United States are on the way to make investigations, and it is possible that the dam will have to be torn out, or an international complication will follow. The dam has already cost $300,000.

CAPT. WAGNER SWALLOWED FALSE TEETH

Very Uncomfortable and May Have to Undergo an Operation.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 23.—Capt. H. C. Wagner, a widely-known veteran of this city and Secretary of a brewing company, is in a serious condition as a result of swallowing his false teeth.

When Capt. Wagner retired last night he did not remove his artificial teeth, as was his custom. At 8 o'clock this morning he was awakened by choking. He was seized with violent spells of vomiting, but it was not until some time later that he discovered that he had swallowed his teeth.

Doctors advise Capt. Wagner to go to Philadelphia and have the teeth taken out by a surgical operation. It is feared that unless this is done peritonitis will result.

HIGHWAYMEN BURNED POWDER

But Dr. Magrath Whipped Up His Horse, and Two Bullets Missed Him.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 23.—An attempt was made by two footpads, who are unknown to halt Dr. William M. E. Magrath of London while he was returning from a visit beyond East Concord last night.

While he was in a lonely place a man stepped out into the road and ordered him to stop. Dr. MaGrath touched up his horse, when a shot was fired, which just grazed his face. Another man then appeared and fired a second shot. The doctor escaped, and the men have thus far avoided arrest.

Dropped Dead in a Prayer Meeting.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—The Rev. William Gordan, one of the oldest members of the New-England Methodist Episcopal Conference, dropped dead to-night while attending prayer meeting at Grace Church. He had been living with his son at Michigan City, Ind., for several years, and came to this city a few days ago to visit his daughter. He was eighty-seven years old, and was in active service until six years ago.

Mrs. Parnell's Property to be Sold.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 23.—The personal estate of Mrs. D. T. S. Parnell will to-morrow be offered for sale at public auction. Mrs. Parnell left Ironsides yesterday and is stopping with friends in this city. After the sale she will go to New-York.

FRANZ JOSEF LAND MAP ERRORS

There Is a Sea in Place of Mainland, Markham Sound Is Elsewhere, and Mountains Are Invisible.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A long account of the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition, compiled from Jackson's journals, is being printed. It is mainly interesting for its amplification of facts and observations which prove the map and character of Franz Josef Land, hitherto accepted, to be very inaccurate.

It instances the discovery of a sea and islands where the mainland was supposed to be. Markham Sound and the territory to the northward are shown to be totally different from their delineation on previous maps. The mountains mentioned in the accounts of the Austrian expeditions are invisible on the clearest day.

The experience of the explorers has proved the ponies taken with them to be of the greatest value. The animals clambered over the ice hummocks with skill and agility, and kept fresh well. Several more ponies will be sent to Franz Josef Land in June, when the Windward returns there.

VENEZUELA AGAINST INVASION

If United States Is Inactive, Great Britain Will Not Retain More Land in Guiana than Ships' Guns Cover.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 23.—A leading article in the Comercio says that if the United States is to retain its prestige it must make its influence impressive in the question at issue between Great Britain and Venezuela.

If the United States remains inactive and suffers a blockade of Venezuela, England may not yet be triumphant. The result would possibly be nothing more than that England would retain of the Guiana coast only so much as the guns of her ships could cover.

MAY SETTLE THE SCHOOL QUESTION

Archbishop Langevin Proposes that Catholics Be Exempted from Taxation to Support the Public School System of Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 23.—Archbishop Langevin, representing the Catholic party in Manitoba, has made a proposal in regard to the parochial school difficulty that may be accepted by the Manitoba Government, and further hostilities between Catholics and Protestants avoided.

The Archbishop's proposal is simply that Catholics be not taxed for the support of public schools, but that they be allowed to establish their own parochial schools and pay the total cost of maintenance. The Catholics will not ask a dollar of public funds for their schools if relieved of the tax for public schools. All the Archbishop asks the Government to do it to supply the machinery for collecting Catholic taxes.

Premier Greenway is said to regard the proposition favorably, and his Government, weary of the interminable warfare, may accept it.

A DANGEROUS MASTIFF SHOT

It Belonged to Dr. Furguson and Was Running Wild.

Dr. Furguson of Ogden Avenue and Union Street was the owner until yesterday of a handsome and valuable mastiff, but the dog is now dead.

The dog, which had been sick for several days, broke loose yesterday and ran into the roadway, snapping at horses and pedestrians.

All attempts by Dr. Furguson and his groom to capture the mastiff were unsuccessful, and the animal ran up and down Ogden Avenue to the great danger of people within his reach. A policeman tried to catch him, but ceased his efforts when the dog threatened to bite him.

At the doctor's request the policeman shot the dog, for the animal was too dangerous to be at large.

WAS FRANCIS H. WEEKS'S PET SCHEME

West Superior Iron and Steel Receivership—R. Kelly Again Appointed.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 23.—Judge Vinje of the Circuit Court has appointed Robery Kelly as receiver of the plant of the West Superior Iron and Steel Company, once the pet and ruinous scheme of Francis H. Weeks, on application of the Central Trust Company of New-York, which wants to foreclose a trust deed of $1,300,000 it holds on the property.

Mr. Kelly is now receiver under appointment of two courts, the Superior Court of Milwaukee having named him a year ago. He is in undisputed possession of the works.

Thomas C. Alvord, the receiver under appointment by the Superior Court of this city, having been ousted, the way is now clear for the Central Trust Company to foreclose the mortgage on the plant, which will give the Rockefeller interest control.

YZNAGA MATRIMONIAL LITIGATION

Divorce Case to be Tried Remote from Railroad and Telegraph.

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 23.—The divorce case in which Mrs. Mabel Yznaga and Fernando Yznaga of New-York are, respectively, plaintiff and defendant has been unexpectedly moved from here to Olivet, a village remote from railroad and telegraph, where it will be tried to-morrow. Mr. Yznaga will not oppose the divorce, but will appear by attorney.

Mrs. Yznaga has been here six months to get a legal residence. She is trying to keep the case from the public.

Rush to Harley Creek Gold Find.

BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 23.—The news of the rich gold discovery at Harley Creek was kept as quiet as possible for several days, till a number of claims had been located by those interested. Then, as the news leaked out, there was a grand rush from Neihart, about half the population of that camp turning out in search of a fortune.

At the new gold-mining camp, which has been named Johannesburg, after the great African gold camp, the hills are fairly covered with prospectors with their picks and shovels. Specimens assay about $1,500 to the ton. After making all due allowance for exaggerated stories, it is evident the new find is important.

Cotton Prices Again Decline.

Cotton lost in yesterday's market the gain it made Tuesday, and sales of 410,100 bales reduced prices nearly to the level of Monday's price-smashing operations.

January closed yesterday at 8.31c per lb, and March at 8.42c. Their closing prices Monday were 8.30@8.40c. Yesterday's decline reached about ⅛c per lb. It was induced by weakness in the New-Orleans market, with reports of possible trouble there.

Extension of Cable Car Mail Service.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson of Washington was in this city yesterday. He had a private conference with Postmaster Dayton relative to the proposed extension of the cable railroad postal car system to the annexed district.

UNITED DEMOCRATS MEET

Cooper Union Too Small to Hold the Gathering.

SENATOR HILL SPEAKS ON THE ISSUE

Warner Miller Taken to Task for His Utterances on the Excise Question.

NEED OF LEGISLATION IS IMPERATIVE

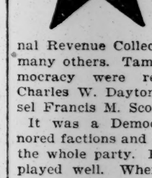
Insincerity of the Republican Party and Its Opposition to the Principle of Home Rule.

Enthusiasm as vehement as it was sincere was the feature of the great mass meeting of Democrats held last night in the Cooper Institute. Had the hall been four times as big it would not have accommodated the vast crowds that tried to enter.

The doors were thrown open at 7:30. Within ten minutes, according to the testimony of the police, the great hall, with its capacity of 3,000 or more, was crowded.

Men stood three and four deep in the aisles. The arrangements for the meeting were perfect. They were directed by John A. Mason, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, and carried out by Leonard Wager, the Sergeant at Arms of the committee.

The platform was crowded with Democrats of all factions. There was John A. Sullivan, Internal Revenue Collector; Congressman Geo. B. McClellan, Perry Belmont, O. A. P. Belmont, United States Appraiser Walter H. Bunn, Frederic R. Coudert, Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold, Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse, and many others. Tammany and the State Democracy were represented. Postmaster Charles W. Dayton and Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott were in front seats.



It was a Democratic meeting that ignored factions and made for the interests of the whole party. Bayne's band played and played well. When Senator Hill came in with Chairman Hinkley and Perry Belmont there was great cheering.

Mr. Hinkley promptly called the meeting to order. With a few well-chosen words he introduced the Executive Chairman, John A. Mason, who read the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

This list contained the names of Democrats of all sorts. Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney's name was vociferously applauded, and so were the names of Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, Postmaster Dayton, ex-Mayors Grant and Gilroy, Naval Officer Baldwin, William Steinway, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Col. McClellan, Joseph J. O'Donohue, and ex-Gov. Flower.

There was Democracy in the applause, just as there was Democracy in the audience.

After Mr. Mason had concluded, Chairman Hinkley introduced Frederic R. Coudert, who was received with great enthusiasm. So great was the crush at the doors by those anxious to get in that there was much confusion when Mr. Coudert began his talk. Referring to the noise, Mr. Coudert began as follows:

Is that the rooster? I didn't know that it had been decided that its crow could be heard yet. I am confronted by a noisy band of men who are trying to drown my voice. Men have tried to do that before without success. I have had refined and cultured audiences before me, and I believe there is such a one here now, who have come to hear me—and perhaps to hear the other eminent speaker. [Turning to Senator Hill.]

I commend the man who is a strong partisan. The army of politicians in the best sense is the army of men who quietly fight the battles of the people. The non-partisan does not exist, for he does not know what he wants or what his duty is; he does not know the dignity of being an American citizen.

Where would our country have been if there had never been partisanship? The greatest partisan was Thomas Jefferson. What would Madison or Monroe have done if they had not been backed by an army of partisans? What a glorious army of partisans was behind our beloved

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

or upon the theory that in many respects his party is absolutely without fixed principles. Of late years it has drifted from one position to another, resorting first to one expedient and then to a different one, bowing to every passing breeze of public opinion, making "combines" with every "ism" that presents itself, and without adhering to any steady policy for any extended period. This has been its recent attitude in relation to both National and State affairs. It has "wabbled" on the tariff question in almost every National platform, scarcely ever stating its position twice alike. In 1888 it dodged the question. In 1880 it substantially declared in favor of a tariff "levied for the purpose of revenue," and then in 1884 for one "for the purpose of protection." It has declared for prohibitory protection, and then has afterward, (in 1892,) according to one construction, limited the measure of its proposed protection to the difference in wages paid here and abroad. In 1888 it virtually declared in favor of the abolition of all internal revenue taxes, including the whisky tax, and then when it obtained power refused to carry out its platform.

Democratic Principles Are Explicit.

The principles of the Democratic Party are so plain and explicit that they do not need to be avoided. We have dodged nothing in this campaign, and we are attempting to deceive no one. If we are right we want to win, and if we are wrong we deserve to be defeated. My party's principles are my own, and in their presentation on this occasion I shall assume that I speak by its authority as well as in its behalf. I have no apologies to make for them—I defend those principles because I believe in them. I hate a cowardly party as I detest a cowardly man. I frankly avow that I should be ashamed to belong to a party whose evasive or complicated principles mean one thing in Herkimer County and another thing in New-York—one thing in Maine and another thing in Texas.

If our opponents have any desire to present the issue of a continuance of the present tariff versus a return to the McKinley law, we shall welcome that issue, and shall have no fears of the result. But if that is not their purpose the people will soon be willing to return to the favoritism, the jugglery, the unfairness, the false pretense, the high prohibitory duties, and the vicious principles embraced in the various provisions of the McKinley bill. The country is now at rest and prosperous, and it desires to remain so.

The National Democratic Administration is giving to the country a well-administered government. The various departments are being honestly, economically, and wisely conducted. No scandals have disgraced them, no irregularities have occurred, no abuses of power have been perpetrated, no extreme partisanship has characterized them. With honor, dignity, and diligence they are discharging their duties as public trusts for the welfare of the whole people. I have read nearly all that has been said by our opponents in this campaign, and I can recall no criticism which reflects upon the fairness, the industry, or the conscientiousness with which the various officials of the Government at Washington are conducting public affairs. We are, indeed, enjoying an era of good government, and no good citizen can furnish adequate reasons for desiring a change of parties in the control of National affairs.

Increased Taxation.

It is a singular fact, but nevertheless a true and startling one, that upon the advent of the Republican Party to power in this State the State taxes for the present year have been increased by the enormous sum of $4,457,154.04. This is an enormous sum to pay for the privilege of Republican rule.

Taxpayers of New-York City, let me tell you that your share of those increased State taxes this Fall will be $2,026,420.51. Kings County's increase will be over half a million dollars, the exact sum being $526,113.45.

Albany County's increase will be nearly a hundred thousand dollars.

Erie County's increase will be $263,076.13; Monroe County's increase will be $139,890.27; Westchester County's increase will be $115,562.36.

The tax rate for the year 1891, when we had a Democratic Assembly and Governor, was the low sum of 1.38 mills, and in 1892 and 1893, during the existence of Democratic Legislatures and a Democratic Governor, the tax rate was only about 2 mills, but this year, under full Republican rule in every department, the tax rate leaps up to 3.24 mills, notwithstanding the promise contained in the Republican platform a year ago that there should be a diminished tax rate this year. These things speak for themselves. They cannot be excused or successfully explained away. Soon after the late Legislature was adjourned, the Republican State Committee, apparently alarmed at the increase of State taxation, issued an address to the people, attempting to explain that the increase was largely caused by the assumption by the State of the care of the indigent insane of the Counties of Kings and New-York. The difficulty with that explanation is that it does not explain.

The following comparison of State taxation in 1894 and 1895, other than for the care of the insane, discloses the baselessness of the argument of their committee. It is as follows:

	1894.	1895.	Increase.
General tax	$2,309,955.13	$4,034,557.24	$1,724,622.11
Schools	3,398,367.95	4,034,557.24	44,699.29
Canals	1,469,958.72	1,545,149.58	75,190.86
Total	$7,769,718.80	$9,614,264.06	$1,844,482.26

Showing an increase of nearly $2,000,000, exclusive of the provisions for State care of the insane.

Increased State Expenditures.

The Republicans, in their State platform a year ago, distinctly promised, among other things, "reduced State expenditures." That promise has not been kept. Not only has the State tax rate been largely increased, but the State expenditures have been enormously increased also. I have already shown you that the tax rate was increased from 2.18 in 1894 to 3.24 in 1895; but the additional weight of taxation will be better perceived by the taxpayers when it is expressed in dollars. For the purpose let me give you the explicit statement. The tax rate of 2.18 in 1894 raised $9,155,742.88, and a tax rate of 3.24 in 1895 will raise $13,906,346.22. No such amount of money has ever been raised from the taxpayers for many long years. Here is the record of the successive Legislatures under various Governors. The following statement shows the total State tax raised in the last year of the administrations of the following Governors:

1876, Samuel J. Tilden	$8,529,174.32
1879, Lucius Robinson	7,090,416.34
1882, A. B. Cornell	6,820,022.29
1884, Grover Cleveland	7,762,572.78
1891, David B. Hill	5,196,666.40
1894, Roswell P. Flower	9,155,742.88
1895, Levi P. Morton	13,906,346.22

In addition to this large sum thus to be raised by taxation to meet the appropriations of the present Legislature, which taxes may be denominated direct taxes, there will also be raised through indirect taxes, corporation taxes, collateral inheritance taxes, &c., the sum of $5,060,500. The total taxation, therefore, imposed by the last Legislature, is as follows:

Direct taxes	$13,906,346.22
Indirect taxes	5,060,500.00
Total taxation	$18,966,846.22

It is evident that the Republican Party may justly be termed the party of extravagance, and the Democratic the party of economy.

The Republicans promised in that same platform of last year to the people of the State "municipal home rule."

The truth is that they cannot point to a single measure placed upon the statute books which can properly be called a measure conferring home rule upon a single municipality. On the contrary, the record shows an utter disregard of this principle to which they were pledged.

"Personal Liberty" and Excise Legislation.

Personal liberty means liberty regulated by law—reasonable law. As popularly interpreted, it stands for opposition to unnecessary restraint and vexatious interference with private affairs, and to all species of obnoxious governmental supervision of individual concerns. The principle which is implied in the term "personal liberty" is the bulwark of a free State. The Democratic Party has always been the consistent champion of personal liberty. It will not change its attitude by reason of misrepresentations of the threats or the bones of Puritanism. Our Republican friends, at their convention in Saratoga, in the report of their Committee on Platform, presented a platform to the convention which absolutely ignored this whole question, which is really the most important issue in this campaign. It was a cowardly and contemptible proceeding. Ex-Senator Miller, who, while we may differ with him, yet I concede had the courage of his convictions, moved an amendment to the platform, expressing the party's position upon this question and it was adopted. Mr. Miller is frank enough and bold enough to adhere to that platform. In this city the local Republicans have attempted to repudiate that platform and have adopted an entirely different principle from that laid down in the State platform. Those astute reformers, Messrs. Platt and Lauterbach, put a paster on the Republican State platform and Mr. Miller came here last week and pulled it off.

Mr. Hill then reviewed the legislation in this State on excise from 1857, when the Republicans, then in power, enacted what he characterized as a narrow and illiberal law, and the conflict since that time, during which the Democrats kept up a continual fight for a fair and just revision of these statutes, and continued:

The Democrats, championing the cause of liberal ideas, appealed to the people in 1890, and a Democratic Assembly was chosen, but there was a hold-over Republican Senate, which prevented legislation; and then another appeal was made in 1891, resulting in both houses being Democratic, but, although the State ticket was elected by 50,000 majority, so unfair was the old Republican apportionment, that the Democrats only secured the Senate by 1 majority—a number just barely sufficient to pass a bill. But even with this slender majority—where a defection of a single vote was fatal—the Democrats in 1892 proceeded to redeem their pledges and enacted a revised and improved excise law, which so far as its week-day provisions are concerned, is a safe, conservative, fair, and just measure, reasonably satisfactory to all interests. While the week-day provisions are not perfect—because they are the work of human hands, as well as because some concessions were necessary to insure every vote—yet, as a whole, they are substantially unobjectionable. They are concise, clear, and intelligible, whereas the old statutes were confusing, conflicting, and too numerous. The Democratic law of 1892, so far as its week-day provisions are concerned, which we are now alone considering, was—as the result of many years' struggle—a complete and overwhelming triumph of the friends of personal liberty and liberal ideas, and the satisfactory operation of those provisions is a vindication of their position during all the acrimonious controversy which preceded 1892.

The Sunday Provisions.

The Democrats, in the revision of 1892, did not change the Sunday provisions of 1857, but left them as the Republicans originally enacted them—save and except that they liberalized those provisions in one important particular, by providing that a hotel keeper or a restaurant keeper having a hotel license might sell drinks on Sunday to his guests with their meals, or in separate apartments from the bar. That was a liberal and important modification, to which no good citizen could object, but even that was opposed by our opponents. That provision is a law today, and with a fair, decent, and liberal construction thereof there need be no more difficulty in regard to it in New-York City than there is in Brooklyn, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, and other large cities, or in interior towns.

But the new Police Commissioners of New-York immediately upon the assumption of their offices, adopted a strict, narrow, and arbitrary interpretation of these Sunday provisions, and vociferously and ostentatiously proclaimed that they were to be relentlessly enforced according to their own peculiar construction of them. It was not assumed that they were to be enforced the same as other laws, or jointly with other laws, but that efforts of the police were to be almost exclusively devoted to the prevention of excise and Sunday offenses, as though they were heinous crimes in comparison with which all other offenses were trivial and subordinate.

In that spirit they opened their warfare upon the citizens of New-York, and aroused a spirit of indignation on the part of all decent men, which only awaits an opportunity to express itself at the ballot box.

There Must Be Legislation.

The persistent misconstruction of the Sunday provisions of the existing law, and the difficulties of securing the same without long and expensive litigations, render some additional legislation desirable. It may be that, if the excise law was enforced alike in all the municipalities of this State—enforced liberally, charitably, and reasonably—there would be no necessity for new legislation. It is a fact that the Sunday provisions of the existing law are not enforced in this great metropolis the same as they are in Brooklyn, in Republican Syracuse, in Republican Buffalo, in Republican Rochester, and in numerous other Republican cities of the State. They are not enforced in the same manner as they are in Republican Herkimer, from which ex-Senator Miller hails. Some legislation is therefore indispensable. We have not said that we favored the opening of saloons on Sunday throughout the State, neither have we said we are opposed to it. We have simply declared that the people of each municipality should be permitted to determine that question for themselves.

The new Constitution has afforded a proper opportunity for the enforcement of this principle. Formerly, for well-known reasons, excise legislation was required to be uniform, the same as much other legislation; but now, under the provisions of the new Constitution, the municipalities of the State are divided into three classes, and the propriety of each class being governed to a large extent by distinct local laws is recognized. That feature is a new departure in State matters, and it comes at an opportune time. There is, therefore, no necessity nor propriety in uniform excise legislation, but under this new feature of the Constitution, each locality can properly be permitted to determine this Sunday question for itself.

The Republicans Oppose "Home Rule."

Let us now examine the position of the Republican Party on this question. I confess at the outset it is difficult to determine what it is, if you are to judge of its attitude by reading the Republican newspapers or the speeches of Republican orators. No two of them agree as to what the platform of their party is. Some of them openly repudiate the State platform—some of them pretend to assert that they are in favor of home rule or local option. In the language of the German, "You pays your money and you takes your choice." The Republican leaders at Saratoga first sought to evade the question as I have already stated, but finally the convention adopted a clause which reads substantially as follows: "We favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality." Literally interpreted, that clause can have but one meaning—it is the honest and intelligent meaning which Mr. Miller has himself ascribed to it. It means not only the enforcement of the existing Sunday laws, but it means their preservation on the statute books, just as they are. Ex-Senator Miller so said at Saratoga. He says so now. In order that there might be no misunderstanding of the party's position he declared in his speech at Saratoga that local option or home rule in excise matters was contrary to the principles of good government.

In the light of the language of that platform—in view of the explicit utterances of Mr. Miller, its author, in view of the attitude of the Republican Party in the past—it is an attempt to impose upon our credulity to ask us to believe that this added clause means a simple declaration in favor of the enforcement of law.

Last night in a speech at Carnegie Hall, the eloquent orator Mr. Depew stifled himself with Mr. Miller and advocated in good old Puritan style not only the enforcement of the Sunday laws as they now are enforced by the Police Commissioners of New-York, but also for their maintenance and preservation on the statute books"; but Mr. Lauterbach, on the other hand, at the same meeting and upon the same platform and in the presence of Mr. Depew himself, attempted the feat of explaining that platform, and giving it an entirely different construction. He said that what Mr. Miller meant at Saratoga, and all that the party meant by the adoption of Mr. Miller's clause, was the favoring of the enforcement of law. I submit that Mr. Miller himself is a better judge of what he intended than Mr. Lauterbach. I decline to permit Mr. Lauterbach to change the Republican platform by putting words in Mr. Miller's mouth which he never uttered, and by giving a construction to the platform which is utterly and entirely indefensible.

Fellow-citizens, the plain, unvarnished truth is that our Republican friends are conducting the same campaign of hypocrisy and insincerity that they have always conducted upon this excise question. They are again attempting to hoodwink and deceive the people. They are riding two horses, and have exposed themselves to deserved ridicule and contempt.

It is utterly impossible to reconcile the two positions which have been taken upon this question by Republican orators and newspapers. In the country districts of this State rural Republican orators are construing this platform as Mr. Miller construes it, while here in this city the Republican candidates for the Legislature are construing it the other way, and seeking votes under false pretenses and upon unfounded arguments.

In view of what I have thus shown, it is clear that I have a right to say—intending to be fair on this question as upon every other which I discuss—that the Republican Party's position is that of opposition to home rule and local option, and in favor of refusing the people the right to determine this question for themselves in each municipality. There is no other conclusion possible.

The tastes, the habits, and the customs of the people of our various municipalities being largely different, it would seem to follow that the excise regulations applicable to one municipality would not be suitable for another. We must bear in mind that our cities differ in population—some contain a million and a half and some a million and a quarter inhabitants, and others contain not more than ten thousand population. In this great city our population is cosmopolitan. It embraces men of all nationalities, all creeds, and all conditions.

Needs of City Citizens.

The things which these people need, the beverages and food which they desire, on Sunday, are likely to be entirely different from those demanded in a small municipality of 10,000 people. These different conditions should determine the nature of the legislation to be enacted. It is useless to shut our eyes to these varied conditions which confront us. When Mr. Miller argues that the excise laws should be absolutely alike in every locality, to wit, "That the laws or regulations should be entirely similar," he overlooks the record of his party made only last Winter upon other questions which are largely local in their character, and to which there has publicly been no objection on his part. Last Winter the Legislature passed a law which made it a crime to keep open barber shops on Sunday throughout the State, except in the City of New-York, and in the Village of Saratoga Springs. If Mr. Miller and his friends can swallow an inconsistent act like that, which combines the first city of the State with one of its villages, he need not strain over an excise law which permits each locality to determine the question of what acts shall be considered crimes on Sunday. He has not been heard to raise his voice in denunciation of that act or in demanding its repeal. He now says that his party is opposed to home rule and local option on the excise question. That was not the position of the Republican Party in this State several years ago. While that party sought to enact harsh, illiberal, and undesirable laws on the subject of excise, it claimed to be in favor of permitting the people of each locality to determine the question as to whether there should be any liquor selling at all, and whether any licenses whatever should be granted.

In other words, Mr. Miller and his friends were then willing that each town should say whether the purchase of a glass of beer should be considered a crime in that particular town. He was then willing that it should be understood that what was a crime in one town should not be considered a crime in another. He was not inconsistent then in approving the Legislature's virtually yielding its power of legislation to each locality. In order that I may not misrepresent the position of the Republican Party, let me quote the ninth plank of their platform, adopted at Saratoga on Sept. 14, 1887. It is as follows:

"We recommend comprehensive and efficient legislation for giving local option to counties, towns, and cities, and restriction by taxation on such localities as do not by their option absolutely exclude the liquor traffic." If that is not an adoption and an affirmance of the principle of local option, then I do not understand the English language. I can see no reason why, if each locality can be permitted to say whether liquor shall be sold at all therein on weekdays, why the same option should not be given to the same localities to determine the question as to whether, within a few hours on Sunday, a similar privilege should be extended. There is no essential difference in the principle. The whole matter of observance of Sunday in this country is a matter to be controlled by civil law. People who think it is wrong to drink beverages on weekdays, of course, would think it wrong to drink them on Sundays, but the vast majority of the people of this State who think that the whole question of the drinking of beverages should be determined largely by the tastes and habits and customs of the people of each locality, fail to see any distinction between the propriety of indulging one's taste on Sunday as well as on weekdays. The Republican platform of this year upon the excise question, of course, is entirely different from that adopted in 1887. The party has abandoned the safe and consistent position which it then occupied.

The State Ticket.

There never was a more satisfactory State ticket presented by any party than the Democratic ticket nominated at Syracuse. I have heard no criticism of it anywhere. It embraces all shades of party opinion—every faction, if I may use that term, is represented upon it; the fitness of each nominee is unquestioned; and, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, it can be elected.

Fellow-Democrats, the moral effect of a Democratic victory in this State cannot be overestimated. It will pave the way for the great contest of 1896 and make our struggle easier. The Democrats of other States are watching our battle with interest, hoping that the great Empire State will once more take her old place in the Democratic column. Let us not disappoint them. Let us be true to our country, our party, and ourselves, and victory will crown our efforts. Let New-York be the "Star in the East" for the encouragement of the Democracy of the Nation.

Senator Hill held the attention of the big audience until the last, and at the conclusion of his address the meeting dispersed.

Senator Hill to Speak in Ohio.

Senator Hill will return to Albany to-day. From Albany he will go to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he will open the students' lecture course at the university to-morrow.

From Ann Arbor the Senator will go to Ohio and place his services at the disposal of the Democratic campaign managers of that State, and take the stump for three or four days. He will speak first at Lima. The Senator has consented to address a Democratic mass meeting, Oct. 30, in Albany.

DO FLIES LIVE ALL WINTER?

One of the Interesting Questions Discussed at I. C. O. Headquarters.

There were a number of gentlemen in waiting in Room 110 of the Coleman House, the headquarters of the Independent County Organization, yesterday afternoon. Few if any of them were sleeping. It was apparent that something was up. Several of them were holding an animated discussion.

"No; it isn't likely, except under peculiar conditions," said a thin man, with shaggy hair.

"Why, I tell you it's a positive fact," retorted a chunky man, with blacking-brush hair.

"Most of them die."

This was a startling turn to the discussion.

"Of course they do; but I claim that some of them are not killed. You see them all through the Winter."

"In the house?"

"No; outdoors."

"Well, I never have."

The mysterious talk stopped. It was evident that the men would not agree. Most of the listeners leaned their chairs back against the wall. Their faces soon assumed that settled expression that presages a nap. One of the parties to the dispute walked to the end of the room and looked at a folding bed. He shook it once or twice to see how it worked, and then gave it up. Seating himself at the table, he leaned his head on his right hand and gazed sleepily at a picture of Alfred Steckler that hung on the wall.

The other disputant lit a big cigar and began reading a German paper.

"Excuse me," said the reporter, addressing him; "did this discussion have any important bearing on the Independent County Organization campaign?"

"What discussion?"

"Why, the one that's just ended."

"Oh, that? No; the feller over at the table said that flies lived all Winter, and I said they didn't. Doesn't affect the campaign at all."

Half an hour later Charles Steckler rushed in. He said the prospects of the Independent County Organization electing all its candidates were very flattering.

TAMMANY AND THE LIQUOR MEN.

Amended Resolutions May Be Adopted Regarding the Wigwam Ticket.

The Executive Committee of the Wine, Beer and Liquor Dealers' Association met in the office of Friend & House, in the Pulitzer Building, yesterday afternoon and took up for consideration the resolutions drafted by the Excise Committee of Eight, which were passed, virtually committing the organization to the support of the Tammany platform and ticket.

The majority of the committee feel that the Excise Committee did wrong in coming out so flat-footed, and, in view of the comment that the committee's action occasioned, the general feeling is that matters should be remedied so that the organization may not be placed in the position of an unqualified indorsement of the Tammany ticket.

The Executive Committee drew up a circular which it may issue to-night at Terrace Garden. This circular will be a modification of the resolutions passed by the Committee of Eight, and it is predicted that when it is laid before the central association it will cause an argument, as the feeling is intense.

The central association will meet this afternoon in Terrace Garden, when the circular will be taken up.

THE FIGHT AGAINST P. J. GLEASON.

J. P. Madden Trying to Keep State Nominees Away from the Battle Axe.

Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City was an interested spectator in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Cullen, yesterday, when application was made for an injunction to restrain John H. Sutphin, the County Clerk of Queens County, from permitting the names of the Democratic candidates for State and judicial offices to be printed on the official ballot under the cut of the battle axe, which the Gleason faction has adopted. The application was made in behalf of John P. Madden, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor of Long Island City.

Counsel declared that the Gleason faction was not recognized by the Democratic State Convention, had not placed in nomination a State ticket, and therefore had no right to have the regular Democratic nominees for State and judicial offices printed under the battle axe.

Counsel for the County Clerk said that the Gleason party was as much Democratic as any other voters in Long Island City. The fact that it had nominated a different city ticket did not debar its members from voting for State and judicial nominees.

Justice Cullen took the papers and reserved his decision.

West 14th St.
1837 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Every business man now realizes that better times are actually at hand, and so feels justified in adding to the beauty and comfort of his home.

A well carpeted room is more than half furnished, and purchasers will be spell-bound when they see what we are offering. Carpets that we contracted for before wool and wages advanced—so we can sell at the old prices, the choicest and richest patterns impossible to duplicate.

Open Saturday Evening.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

Mr. Cummings Indorsed.

The E. J. Sheridan Association, an organization of union surface railroad men, held a meeting at its headquarters, 193 Tenth Avenue, last evening, at which it indorsed Amos J. Cummings as candidate for Congress, and the entire Tammany ticket. Mr. Cummings and others addressed the meeting.

Yesterday was another busy day at the headquarters of Mr. Cummings, 303 Eighth Avenue. The rooms were crowded from morning till midnight. The candidate received a number of visitors from all parts of the city and country. Among others, ex-Congressman John F. Crosby of Pittsfield, one of the most influential young Democrats in Western Massachusetts, called on his former colleague to express his interest in the campaign. From all quarters Mr. Cummings received throughout the day letters and telegrams of congratulation in great numbers.

State Democracy to Ratify.

The State Democracy will hold a grand ratification meeting at Cooper Union tonight. Albert Stickney will preside. Speeches will be made by ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Wheeler H. Peckham, William B. Hornblower, John H. Dougherty, James Byrne, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, and others. Carl Schurz and ex-Mayor William R. Grace have written letters.

Boyle Re-elected Mayor of Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 23.—Patrick J. Boyle, the Democratic candidate, was re-elected Mayor to-day over William Hamilton by 350 majority, the largest Democratic majority ever reached here. Boyle is the first Democrat to carry the Third Ward. John S. Coggeshall (Rep.) is re-elected City Treasurer by a large majority. The City Council will stand as follows: Aldermen—Republicans, 4; Democrats, 1; Common Council—Republicans, 11; Democrats, 3; 1 tie, a net Republican gain of three members. The Democrats elect the majority of the School Board ticket.

HAS CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD

Good Government Club Opponents of Williams and Kunzenman.

The Good Government Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District, (old Tenth,) has nominated candidates to oppose Kunzenman for the Assembly and Williams for the Senate, and the Tammany nominees in their respective districts.

David Schwartz, nominated for the Senate, was born in the Nineteenth Ward, and has been for the last fifteen years in the trunk and leather goods business at 17 Bible House. He is a self-made man, a member of the City Vigilance League, and of the Good Government Club. He was educated in the New-York public schools, and has been a trustee of the Hebrew Benevolent Society and a member of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Charles H. Kelby, for Assembly, 176 Second Avenue, is a lawyer, with Messrs. Redfield & Redfield, 58 Pine Street. He was born in New-York City, and is a graduate of the University of the City of New-York. He is a son of the Assistant Librarian of the New-York Historical Society. He has also received the independent Republican nomination.

Good Government Club E held a secret session last night at its headquarters, 148 East Eighteenth Street. J. August Johnson presided. The object of the meeting was to settle the question of approving nominations. R. Underwood Johnson led the fight against ratifying the Good Government nominations, while Boudinot Keith and a number of others argued on the opposite side. It was finally decided not to ratify the nominations.

HE DID NOT GET THE PIANO

Robert Trubenbach, Truckman, Arrested for Assaulting Simon Feist.

Robert Trubenbach, thirty-nine years old, a truckman, living at 259 East Tenth Street, got orders yesterday to move a piano from the house of Simon Feist, a wholesale cloak dealer, at 57 Walker Street, who lives at 177 West Ninety-third Street, to the residence of Mr. Steinhart of Howe & Hummel's office.

He took his truck and two assistants to Feist's house at 9 o'clock last night to get the piano. Mr. Feist has been ill in bed for several days. When the truckman presented his order to Mrs. Feist at the door, she refused to let him take the piano away because of the lateness of the hour. Trubenbach is said to have answered that he would have the piano any way. He started to pass Mrs. Feist on his way to the parlor.

Mrs. Feist ran up stairs and called her husband, who was asleep. He picked up a revolver and went down stairs and ordered Trubenbach out of the house.

Trubenbach struck him, and then ran out to his truck. He started back again with a piece of wood from the side of the wagon, and Feist fired a shot into the air in order to attract a policeman.

When a policeman appeared he arrested both men. Trubenbach was locked up for assault. Mr. Feist was released, having a permit for the revolver.

BANK PRESIDENT IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT

He Refuses to Produce Books of a Failed Bank.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 23.—W. H. Allen, President of the defunct Bank of Tacoma, which caused a loss to the city of $228,000, was ordered into confinement at the county jail yesterday until the bank's books, which so mysteriously disappeared, are forthcoming. Frank Carpenter, the bookkeeper, and F. S. Alexander, the receiver, were released, but are still under bonds.

Another case of contempt will be heard to-morrow, when the officers of the German-American Bank will be called to testify as to where the books that disappeared from that institution the day before Receiver Balkwell took charge are now. All Balkwell found was $110 in a drawer; the books, securities, &c., were all gone.

The feeling is very bitter against the bankers and the city and county officials who are said to have aided them.

The Dog and the Bicycle.

From The Chicago News.

A respected gentleman of Oak Park left his bicycle in front of a barber's shop the other evening, together with his dog, the animal being, in the gentleman's consideration, a few times better than any chain or safety padlock ever invented to insure the finding of a wheel in the place it is left. When he came out of the shop both the bicycle and the trusty dog had disappeared, and, reflecting on the faithlessness of Fido, the gentleman walked his weary way home. Two nights afterward there was a mysterious scratching on the door, and on opening it he found his repentant dog, also his bicycle. The question which is now agitating Oak Park is whether or not the dog rode the wheel away, and, if it did, where it has done its practicing. Whichever explanation is correct, Oak Park is congratulating itself on possessing in its midst a remarkable dog, which is either an expert bicycle rider or an acute detective, and a phenomenon at any rate. The few individuals who claim that the animal is just a plain dog, made important by being a victim of circumstances, are in disfavor in the excited suburb.

Was Asked to Spell It.

From The Chicago News.

Among the marriage licenses granted in Chicago Thursday was one to Wawrzyu Wieczorkiewicz and Franciszka Roizanska.

IT'S A MERCY
That Riker's Expectorant Cures Hoarseness; otherwise with all the Whooping and Hurrahing that is going on there wouldn't be a good robust voice left by election time. Only 60cts. a bottle for this swift, pleasant, and CERTAIN CURE for a Cough or Cold, Grippe, Bronchitis, Croup, or any other Throat or Lung trouble. And your money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at
Riker's,
6th Ave., cor. 22d St.

Wedding Presents.
The best designs in Solid Silver Tableware, also numerous other articles, such as Travelling, Cuckoo, and Crystal Clocks, Opera-Glasses and Statuary, at very attractive prices.
A. Frankfield & Co.
Importers and Jewellers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

FUNERAL OF MISS ELIZABETH C. JAY

Services Held in the Church of the Incarnation.

The funeral of Miss Elizabeth Clarkson Jay, daughter of the late Peter Augustus Jay, and granddaughter of Chief Justice Jay, was held in the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday.

Many well-known people attended the services, besides many who had benefited by her charity. Miss Jay, who died on Sunday, at her home, 206 Madison Avenue, had for many years been a visitor to the prisoners in the Tombs. She was a manager of the Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum, Vice President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Association of the Diocese of New-York, and was connected with a number of charitable institutions, besides maintaining many private charities.

Among those who were in the church were Col. William Jay, Robert E. Livingston, Montgomerie Clarkson, Banyar Clarkson, Frederick De Puyster, Gerard Beekman, William Schieffelin, Gen. Grant Wilson, Dr. W. Pierrepont, Mrs. Henry E. Pierrepont, sister of the deceased; Miss Grace Schuyler, John Terry Irving, Dr. John Jay, Mrs. Clarkson, another sister of the deceased; the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Matthew Clarkson, the Misses Campbell, Mrs. Catherine Livingston, Mrs. Garretson, Mr. Francis Garretson, John Du Bois, Miss Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. Pellew, Mrs. Percy D. King, Mrs. Pauline Clarkson, Eugene Clarkson, and Robert L. Clarkson.

The Rev. William E. Grosvenor, who has just accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Incarnation, was also present.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest officiated, assisted by the Rev. James G. Lewis and the Rev. Dr. Brockholst Morgan.

The interment was in the family vault at Rye, N. Y.

BANK CLERKS BOWLING

Their Tournament Begun Last Night—Two Games for Mount Morris.

The Bank Clerks' Bowling League began its season last night by playing the first three matches of its tournament in alleys on Horatio Street. There was quite a delegation present from other banks than the three which were competing. It was a case of sizing up the teams in order to get a line on them. The tournament opened with a game between the Mercantile and the Bank for Savings, in which the latter won quite handily. Then the Mount Morris and the Mercantile played, and while the former won, it was not by a very large margin.

The night's sport terminated with an interesting game between the Mount Morris and the Bank for Savings, the teams were well equalized in playing strength, and the former only won by 10 points. The score:

MERCANTILE BANK.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	1	5	4	141
Klein	3	3	4	151
Cooper	2	4	4	138
Sanford	1	6	3	149
Olmstead	1	6	3	154
Total	8	24	18	733

BANK FOR SAVINGS.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hooper	5	3	2	170
Leech	4	3	3	178
Gibson	0	4	6	126
Harriot	3	6	1	194
Gallagher	3	1	1	186
Total	15	22	13	863

MOUNT MORRIS BANK.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gross	3	6	1	185
C. McKeever	1	3	6	123
Timpson	2	4	4	149
G. McKeever	2	5	3	161
Currie	3	4	3	166
Total	11	22	17	784

MERCANTILE BANK.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score
Miller	1	4	5	134
Klein	1	7	3	167
Cooper	4	2	4	155
Wright	3	2	5	140
Olmstead	2	3	5	142
Total	11	18	22	738

MOUNT MORRIS BANK.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gross	1	6	3	157
Benjamin	2	6	2	168
Timpson	3	3	4	144
G. McKeever	3	1	6	120
Currie	1	8	1	175
Total	10	24	16	764

BANK FOR SAVINGS.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hooper	3	3	4	147
Leech	3	3	4	150
Gibson	1	1	8	100
Harriot	4	4	2	174
Gallagher	4	4	2	183
Total	15	15	20	754

Torturing Disfiguring SKIN DISEASES Instantly RELIEVED by CUTICURA the GREAT SKIN CURE

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

LASTING INNOVATIONS! SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT! ARTISTIC RESULTS!
ARE DEMONSTRATED IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE IN
CHICKERING PIANOS
THE ARTISTIC STANDARD OF THE WORLD
CHICKERING & SONS,
130 Fifth Ave.

MR. GROTE FEELS NO FEAR

Says He Is Sure of Being Elected, but Is Silent About Williams.

DECLINATION THAT WASN'T FILED

It Must Have Been Forgotten, He Declares—Calls at the Headquarters of the State Democracy.

William F. Grote, who is the combination candidate of the State Democracy and the Republicans for the Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District, appeared at the State Democracy's headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon and was warmly welcomed by the astute man who is in charge of the headquarters.

"Hello, Fatty!" said the astute man. "How's the canvass going?"

"Bully," said Grote.

"Is your police record cutting much of a figure in it?"

"Cutting nothing," said Grote.

"Going to be elected this year?"

"You bet," said Grote.

Then a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Mr. Grote how he explained the fact that he had given his letter of withdrawal to the State Democracy's Executive Committee and that that committee had not filed it.

"Well," said Grote, "I'll tell you. The truth of the matter is that they forgot to file it. I've been in the race ever since I gave them that letter. Wasn't it funny they forgot to file it? I am going to be elected, surely."

"Are you supporting Williams for the Senate?"

"I am going to be elected."

"Are you supporting ex-Inspector Williams for the Senate?"

"I am certain of being elected."

"Are you supporting ex-Inspector Williams for the Senate, according to the agreement by which you received the Republican indorsement?"

"Say," said Grote, "I am going to be elected."

Then he turned to the astute man in charge of the headquarters and said:

"Say, how about that rooster emblem of ours? Are we going to have it?"

"The courts will decide that. There's no danger about it."

"Well, they can say what they like about me, but don't let them put me of that emblem. I want the rooster."

"Is Mr. Grote in?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES of a stout citizen leaning against the bar in the saloon of the State Democracy candidate for the Assembly in the Sixteenth District, at 429 East Houston Street, yesterday.

"Mr. Grote is now down in Wall Street," responded the person addressed.

Chief Conlin of the Police Department has said that Byrnes's famous "dead line" has been abolished.

"What particular place in Wall Street?"

"Oh, just going 'round. He's very busy these days."

The youthful bartender stopped polishing glasses for a moment and indorsed that statement.

The stout citizen puffed leisurely at his c

SCIENCE AND STEEL DEFY FLAMES.

In front of No. 12 Park Place is an interesting illustration of perfected safe building.

It is a Marvin safe taken from the ruins of the building No. 334 West Twenty-third Street, which was occupied by the New-York Gas Tubing Company, and was recently gutted by fire.

The firemen say it was one of the hottest fires on record on account of the large quantity of inflammable material in the building. The outside of the safe is burned and warped and looks as if it had been in a smelting furnace, but the inner door is in as good condition as before the fire, and the varnish on the partitions of thin boards is as fresh as when the safe left the factory.

It is needless to say the contents were uninjured. The New-York Gas Tubing Company says that in its opinion no safe but a Marvin could have stood such a severe test as well.

The name of Marvin is as synonymous of superiority in safes as the Bank of England is of financial responsibility.

No better safes are made. Years of experience; well equipped plants; unlimited capital; the most skillful artisans, and numerous improvements protected by letter patent enable Marvin safes to defy competition.

"The Scientific American" says: "The Marvin Safe Co. have in less than three years completely revolutionized the system of building fireproof safes."

The Marvin Safe Co. make safes of all sizes and for all businesses at as low prices as are consistent with a superior article.

Visitors wishing to visit the salesrooms at No. 12 Park Place are always cordially received.

HAS PLATT THE STATE CLUB?

Or Has a Trap Been Set for Republican State Candidates Who Are Booked for To-morrow's Mass Meeting.

Politicians were wondering last night whether some one had laid a trap for the Republican State candidates or had stolen them from the machine. However the result may have been brought about, an announcement was made which caused more of a sensation than anything which has happened since Warner Miller made his excise speech. This was that all the candidates were to appear at what had been duly advertised as an anti-Platt meeting. It is the mass meeting arranged by the State Club for Cooper Union to-morrow night.

The following was sent out from the club, in East Twenty-second Street, last night:

Indications point to a most successful mass meeting on Friday night in Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Republican State Club. Edward Mitchell will preside, and the other speakers will be Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, ex-State Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, and Nathaniel W. Norton and all the candidates of the Republican State ticket, to wit: Secretary of State Palmer, Controller Roberts, Treasurer Colvin, Attorney General Hancock, and State Engineer Adams. This will be the first time in this campaign that all these candidates will appear together at a political meeting. The Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance.

The State Club has been the headquarters of anti-Platt sentiment ever since John E. Milholland organized it. Controller James A. Roberts is the President. Cornelius N. Bliss, who is about the hottest anti-Platt man in town, is a prominent member, and usually presides when Controller Roberts is not there.

The meeting of the Executive Committee, which decided to hold this mass meeting, was full of the bitterest anti-Platt sentiment which has been heard this campaign. J. Sloat Fassett, ex-Collector Joel B. Erhardt, and William M. Ivins freed their minds on the subject of Platt. A committee of ten was authorized to arrange for the meeting.

If there has been any olive branch passing between the State Club and Mr. Platt, the fact has been carefully concealed.

"Has Platt captured the State Club?"

"Has the State Club captured Platt?"

"Will the candidates dare participate in a mass meeting so widely advertised as anti-Platt, just on the eve on election?"

"Is it a trap?"

The politicians asked these things last night when they heard what was in the wind.

DR. DEPEW THE DIPLOMAT.

His Pretty Excise Sentiment Makes Happiness at Headquarters.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew called at Republican State Headquarters yesterday. Chairman Hackett and the others there were well pleased with the speech he made in Carnegie Hall the night before. It pleased Dr. Depew to learn that Chairman Hackett was pleased. So there was a cheerful quarter of an hour at headquarters.

Dr. Depew had touched up the excise question in a way that pleased Mr. Hackett. In the course of his speech, the orator had said:

"And yet, I would sooner drop out of my life everything which contributes to it than to lose from it the American Sunday."

Dr. Depew had left the question of Sunday beer rather severely alone, and still he had declared for the American Sunday. Mr. Hackett thought this was good enough for rural consumption, and so he asked Dr. Depew if he would not go up the State and make some speeches, under the management of the State Committee.

Dr. Depew said he would consider the question, and if his business engagements would permit, he would do so.

Dr. Depew is one of the liveliest campaigners now living. He has been known to take a special car and scatter a string of stories and exhortations to vote the Republican ticket from New-York to Erie County and back again in one week.

Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, formerly one of the "Big Four," was at headquarters yesterday. Other visitors included Congressman Poole of Syracuse, Samuel Morris of Troy, and State Committeeman Proctor of St. Lawrence County.

THE PARK BOARD HEARS COMPLAINTS,

Granite Cutters Charge a Contractor with Violating the Wages Law.

The Park Board received from Mayor Strong yesterday a communication on behalf of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Memorial Arch Committee, accepting a site offered by the Commissioners, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, for the erection of a shaft.

The Commissioners gave the park police permission to participate in the National Horse Show Association for prizes.

A complaint was received from the Building Granite Cutters' Union that Contractor McBean, who is building a wall at Riverside, does not pay the prevailing wages to his granite fitters and trimmers. The complaint stated that he is making them work ten hours a day at 30 cents an hour, instead of paying 50 cents an hour for eight hours.

President King said that, under the law, which directs that in all municipal work prevailing wages shall be paid, the board will have to cancel McBean's contract if the union's complaint is true. President King directed Secretary Burns to request Contractor McBean to appear before the board and explain.

The Mayor's committee having charge of the building of lavatories and kiosks in the city submitted plans to the board for such structures in various parks.

Henry Knickerbocker, a broker at 15 New Street, and living at 830 Fifth Avenue, directly opposite the Arsenal, appeared before the board to complain against the noise made by the moose in the Park. President King said the moose will be removed to Van Cortlandt Park.

The Commissioners passed a resolution to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $500,000 for the erection of buildings in the botanical gardens, at Bronx Park. The board also ordered the erection of a greenhouse at One Hundred and Third Street.

The Sicilian Asphalt Company secured, at $2,871, the contracts for pavement in city parks below Seventy-ninth Street.

RATIFIED TWO TICKETS

Brooklyn Regular Democrats Have a Meeting in the Academy.

GOV. FLOWER AND E. M. GROUT SPEAK

The Former Arraigns Republicans for Their Broken Promises and Extravagance.

MR. GROUT TALKS OF CONSOLIDATION

"Boss" McLaughlin Conferred with Lieutenants Outside During the ex-Governor's Speech.

The regular Democracy of Brooklyn, in its turn, held a great mass meeting last night in the Academy of Music to ratify the State and local tickets. The audience was almost as large as was gathered there the night before on the occasion of the demonstration of the Reform Democracy. The people were not standing quite as many files deep last night in the lobby as on the previous evening, and there were quite a number of unoccupied seats in the top gallery, but the difference between the two meetings in point of attendance was comparatively inconsiderable.

The greeting which Edward M. Grout received was in some respects not as cordial as that which had been accorded to Edward M. Shepard Tuesday night—for instance, there were few of the regulars who climbed on their seats and waved their hats and handkerchiefs when the Mayoralty candidate appeared. But there was no lack of applause and enthusiasm, and the applause was hearty and the enthusiasm extended to all parts of the house. The audience comprised many ladies, and there was a very representative gathering of the members of the regular organization. Several hundred of the leaders occupied seats on the platform. The rank and file of the party was well represented.

The meeting was called to order by John L. Shea, who nominated Col. William C. Beecher for permanent Chairman. Mr. Beecher made a short speech, in which he said, referring to the reform leader Mr. Shepard and his followers:

"Who is this Moses, and who are these self-appointed children of Israel? I have heard of the tail wagging the dog, but I never before heard of the tin can on the end of the tail doing the wagging."

Among those on the platform were Edward W. Grout, A. J. McDonald, Dr. J. Von Glahn, Robert Black, George Russell, James D. Bell, John Devlin, B. J. York, Patrick Hayes, Luke D. Stapleton, John C. Mullen, and Thomas F. Farrell.

The two main speakers of the evening were ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and Edward M. Grout. Mr. Flower talked almost entirely on State and National issues, Mr. Grout reiterated his platform, and stated unequivocally his position on consolidation and other live municipal issues of the campaign.

While ex-Gov. Flower was addressing the meeting in the inside of the Academy of Music there was quite a large gathering of regular Democratic leaders on the outside at the stage door.

The centre of the group was no less a person than "Boss" Hugh McLaughlin, and around him were standing Bernard J. York, John L. Shea, John McGroarty, Senator Michael J. Coffey, James Kane, Patrick Hayes, John Delmar, Michael J. Cummings, ex-Register Thomas J. Kenna, and S. S. Whitehouse.

"Boss" McLaughlin seemed to be disturbed, and he frequently called one of the lesser leaders aside and whispered in his ear, and then the party to whom he had spoken dashed away to do his bidding. He kept this up until ex-Gov. Flower had finished his speech, and then the assemblage was broken up.

Edward M. Grout in going into the Academy of Music had to pass so close to Mr. McLaughlin that their clothing touched.

Resolutions indorsing the State and local tickets were unanimously adopted.

Ex-Gov. Flower was accorded a hearty reception. The audience cheered for a couple of minutes, and many ladies waved their handkerchiefs.

Ex-Gov. Flower.

Mr. Flower said:

I feel very fatherly toward Brooklyn. It was my pen that made you great and magnificent. It was my pen that extended your borders to the ocean. I think I have a right to indulge in a somewhat fatherly feeling for Brooklyn. It was my privilege to sign the bill which extended the boundaries of the city and brought within their limits the vast territory between Newtown Creek and the Atlantic Ocean. That official act made Brooklyn great, geographically, and when a town becomes great geographically and numerically it ought to be great in every other way. It ought, particularly, to be great politically, and I have come over here to-night with the belief that Brooklyn is big enough, broad enough, and independent enough to size up pretty accurately the present political situation in this State. I hope I shall not be disappointed.

One year ago it was hard work to find a Democrat. They had all taken to the woods. The times were out of joint. You couldn't make a dollar if you tried. The people wanted a change, and the Republicans, reformers, and sick Democrats carried the State by a majority of 156,000. You couldn't offer people any kind of patent medicine last year that they wouldn't take. There wasn't anything that went right, and we wanted a change, and we got it.

I want you to observe that, whereas a year ago nearly everybody seemed to be dissatisfied with the provisions of the new Wilson Tariff bill, and even Democrats did not agree among themselves as to its provisions, to-day the event is demonstrating the accuracy of the prediction which I made then that the Wilson bill would prove to be the most popular tariff bill that has been enacted in many years. Unpopular as it was a year ago, you will not find many persons of sound judgment, you will not find any men of business and practical experience who will advocate its immediate modification or repeal. It suits the people; it is Democratic; it is a success. It is a success as a vindication of Democratic theories about tariff reform. Every Democrat who believes in tariff reform and worked in 1892 for the triumph of the principles of tariff reform should be batting now with his party to uphold success principles, and by preparing for political success in 1896, make absolutely certain the defeat of any Republican attempt to repeal or modify the new tariff law in the direction of higher duties and higher taxes.

Inflictions by Republicans.

There is hard work ahead for the Democratic Party also in establishing the country's finances upon a sound basis. All of our financial ills since the war are directly traceable to the Republican Party. Its financial legislation has been a hodge-podge of crude and unsound ideas. It was responsible for the greenback; it was responsible for the Sherman silver law. Both have inflicted tremendous mischief upon our country. I said in Congress in 1881 and 1882, and again in 1889 and 1890, that the greenback was the dearest currency our people had. We are witnessing complete verification of that prediction. The Sherman silver notes and the greenbacks have been steadily facilitating the decrease in our gold reserve, and the process of gold draining which they permitted is the only uncertain and troublesome feature in the financial situation. It requires men with sound ideas and broad financial views to handle these questions satisfactorily, and will you leave it to be settled by the men who showed their incapacity by enacting the laws which have produced the mischief, or will you on the currency question, as on the tariff question, prepare the way for the sound disposition of those matters by doing all you can to elect a Democratic President in 1896 who will be a stanch a friend of the people and the people's interest as Mr. Cleveland has shown himself to be?

There is another strong reason why Democrats in this campaign should stand together, working loyally for party interests. This is the year prior to the great Presidential contest of 1896. Democratic defeat in New-York State this year will discourage Democrats here and in other States, while success will greatly increase the chances of success in next year's contest. Democrats who united cordially and enthusiastically for the election of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic Congress in 1892, have a duty to perform now not less than that which united them three years ago. You remember that in that campaign we stood together for honest money and tariff reform. We advocated and urged the repeal of the Sherman silver law and the McKinley tariff law. We believed that both laws were fraught with danger to the interests of the country, and we pledged ourselves to substitute other laws in their place if we should be given the opportunity. Unfortunately, the evil effects of these two laws had already begun to be manifested, and before we were able to redeem our promises they had plunged the country into a terrible condition of industrial and financial distress.

Signs of Returning Prosperity.

The results which we had predicted came even sooner than we expected, and were too severe and too radical to permit a speedy recovery, even when the causes of distress and depression were removed. We repealed the Sherman law; we repealed the McKinley law, and to-day we are observing all over the country many signs of returning prosperity. Factories are opened, wages are being increased, and so sure and steady are the foundations of this returning prosperity that we may confidently look forward to many years of better times, unless the conditions under which the revival has taken place shall be radically modified.

We are selling American carpets, hundreds of thousands of yards of them, in Liverpool, in competition with English carpets. The woolen knitting mills in Amsterdam, this State, are now working day and night filling orders. This is the kind of ruin our Democratic tariff is spreading over the land. We are sending iron and steel abroad. We are sending iron ore to Belgium from Clinton and Essex Counties, in this State. We are sending our plate glass abroad. Prosperity has returned to the anvil, the forge, and the loom.

I do not want to mention the words Republican or Democrat. I want to make a plain statement to the people. A year ago a political party made all kinds of reckless charges against the manner in which the affairs of government were administered at Albany and pledged itself solemnly, emphatically, and repeatedly, if placed in power, to expose those alleged official abuses and give the people many specified reforms. It charged extravagance and promised to prune down expenses; it charged waste of public funds and promised to protect the Treasury; it inveighed against State commissions and bureaus and promised to abolish or consolidate them; it charged violation of home rule, and promised to restore it to cities; it charged corrupt alliances between public officials and corporations and promised to expose them. In short, there was no reckless charge not indulged in and no promise of reform not extended. Unfortunately for those against whom those attacks were leveled, the people believed the charges and trusted the professed reformers to fulfill their pledges.

A Costly Kind of Reform.

The reformers came into power—full, complete, extensive power—and what was the result? Reduced expenses? No; State taxes increased $5,000,000. Low tax rate? No; a rate 50 per cent. higher than the preceding year, and the highest rate in many years. State offices and commissions abolished? No; ten new ones created. The principle of home rule for municipalities respected? Well, hardly. Ask your Mayor of Brooklyn. Ask the Mayors throughout the State. There never was before so much charter tinkering at Albany for political ends as was witnessed last Winter. Reform in the civil service? Ask "Tom" Platt. Ask Superintendent Aldridge. Ask the new Capitol Commission. They can't deny that the civil service law was openly and deliberately violated or quietly evaded. Ballot reform? Watch the practical politicians smile. Read the loophole for corruption as described in the press. Bribery has been made easy and corruptionists breathe freely. Exposures of fraud or extravagance in State departments? No; not a dollar found to be misappropriated or wasted; the labors of twenty-three investigating committees yielding not a single proof of reckless campaign charges. A clean legislative record? Ask the Grand Jury of Albany, which indicted one reformer for accepting a bribe. Ask the newspaper correspondents, whose dispatches were one long story of scandal among legislators.

Fidelity to reform pledged for New-York City? Read the report of the Committee of Seventy on the Legislature's work. Fidelity to any promises whatever? Listen to The New-York Tribune, which said at the end of the legislative session: "It is with shame from beginning a disposition to palter with the people who elected it, and so far as it could to deceive and betray them." None of us will question the honesty or justice of that sweeping denunciation.

Now the sole question in this campaign, as regards at least the election of State officers and State Legislature, is whether this faithlessness to party promises and public trust is to be rewarded by the votes of the people, and the party which is responsible for it is to be given a new lease of power, a new indorsement of its bad record, and a mandate to repeat the same extravagance, the same incompetence, the same violation of public trust, the same abuse of power, the same political selfishness, the same corruption and scandal in public office. That, I say, is the sole question presented to voters this Autumn in determining whether they shall vote for Republican nominees for State officers and Legislature, or for Democratic nominees. But on an issue of this character it is not a question of Republicanism or Democracy; it is a question of honesty; it is the party which by the confession of its own leaders, by the testimony of its own newspaper organs, and by the general expression of public opinion, has proved faithless to its pledges and to the trust reposed in it by the people, is to be rewarded for that record and sent back to do further mischief, then the only conclusion is that the majority of the people do not want good and honest government, and do not expect political parties to fulfill their promises.

Republicans Increased Taxes.

Republican rule at Albany has always meant increase of taxation, higher tax rates, abuse of public trust, illiberal and unwise laws. The Democratic record is too recent to be forgotten.

I need only remind you that we gave the people the lowest tax rate in thirty-six years; that we increased the receipt of indirect taxes from corporations and estates; that we undertook and carried through the great task of establishing State control over the insane, in a manner which reflects great credit upon the State; that we established a system and a unit of expenditures for public institutions which effects a saving of at least $1,000 a day; that we created a Department of Agriculture, which is doing much to improve the opportunities of our farmers; that we wiped out the State debt; that we enacted wise and comprehensive laws for the preservation of the forests; that we directed the representation of New-York's manufactures, agricultural products, and mental activities at the World's Fair in Chicago, and by our efforts gave the State first place in awards, and that our legislative and executive officers, while not free from possible errors of judgment or action, did preserve the party escutcheon unspotted. It should be the duty of every Democrat in this emergency to subordinate personal and factional feelings, and to work earnestly and loyally for his party's vindication and for that party success which will give the people more faithful representatives and more honest and economical government.

I stand on the Syracuse platform as to excise and personal liberty. We believe that Germans, Irish, Italians, Norwegians, and Swiss came to our rescue in the years 1861 to 1865. They helped us fight our battles for the Union. We believe those were good naturalization papers for them. We believe in freedom of conscience and in personal liberty. We believe our Government was established not to perpetuate any religion, but to foster all.

At the conclusion of Mr. Flower's address, the audience gave him a round of cheers. While the cheering was in progress Edward M. Grout came on the platform. His reception was fully as cordial as that which had greeted the ex-Governor.

Speech of Edward M. Grout.

Mr. Grout said:

It is said that I was nominated by a machine. If that be so—and it isn't worth while to discuss it, for the people of Brooklyn are not children to be frightened by bugaboos—if that be true, it is not the only machine which has nominated candidates for this office this year, but it is the only machine which acted at the demand of the people for a nominee who could not be identified with a machine, nor bound to it, nor controlled by it. And the nomination made was the nomination of a man who could not possibly stand in municipal politics, no matter by what organization named, for anything less than a non-political administration of the city affairs, unless he could utterly forget every thought, every opinion, and every act of his past.

But it is said by our opponents, and particularly by those of the other Democratic organizations, that no man nominated by the regular Democratic organization can successfully keep to this rule in the Mayor's chair. What did they mean, then, by all the preliminary negotiations for harmony and for a union nomination? Did they not mean to ssupport a nominee having the so-called "Willoughby Street" nomination? Did they not recognize that even their leader had he been the union nominee would have been subject to the same attack which they now make upon me? Either they are blind to this so obvious suggestion, or else their present objection to me is disingenuous.

I have lived in the City of Brooklyn for twenty-five years. I began my education here in her public schools, in old No. 16 in Wilson Street, in the Eastern District, and there were enough who had known me here as man and boy to know that I meant what I said, and that my fault would be stubbornness rather than weakness.

Schieren Administration Assailed.

I would assail the Schieren administration chiefly for its lack of intelligent comprehension of its duty to the people. It is no clear-seeing official who will sanction the expenditure of millions upon parks while 14,000 children are lacking accommodation in the public schools. It is a very good thing to have parks and boulevards and finely paved streets, just as it is to have horses and carriages and fine houses and rich clothes, but schools should come before parks, just as bread and butter and a bed and a roof should come before the luxuries of life. We can wait for some things, but every child who this year is unschooled is a cause of permanent misfortune to the community.

Perhaps it was his dullness, though it may have been smallness in the man, which led to the Mayor's effort to cut down the salaries of the public school teachers, who earn their pay as much as the Mayor earns his. But the day schools find their use in guarding against a future evil by educating children in order that they may not become ignorant men and women; while the night schools deal with a present evil, in educating those who have passed childhood.

I have taught in the night schools while studying for my profession, and I know from experience the work of which these schools are capable; and I know also, as we all do also, men who are to-day prosperous and successful, who could never have been such had they not, when they were poor boys working for their living, found night schools in which to get their start in life.

The appropriation for these schools was only $39,000 a year. This paltry sum the Mayor has reduced to $20,000, which will necessitate the closing of many of the evening schools and shortening the terms of all of them. And when he did it, he remarked, "That is enough to waste on them." Waste! Waste money on schools, on evening schools! Why, I'll guarantee that the City of Brooklyn and the County of Kings will pay more than the $19,000 saved from the night school appropriation to Register Harmon, to Controller Palmer, to Assistant Corporation Counsel Yonge, and to other public officials whose work it is this month is campaigning, and not the public service.

And these parks, which have had preference over the schools, why, one of them, which cost $1,000,000, is four miles away from Brooklyn, out in Queens County, so far away, so inaccessible, that if that $1,000,000 had been spent in Central Park, in New-York City, I believe we would have as much use of it, as much benefit from it, for a generation at least, as we will from this contribution which our aesthetic Park Commissioner, as the Mayor calls him, has made to beautify Queens County.

Gift of the Bridge Plaza.

And what shall the people of Brooklyn say to the occupation of their million-dollar bridge plaza by railroad corporations who pay nothing for the privilege? I will say nothing of the absolute illegality of this act. I challenge the Bridge Trustees, of whom the Mayor is one, to state, if they can, what authority in law they have for what they have done with this plaza. I say there is none. But let us assume that they had authority to allow the railroad companies on this land, and then let my friends on the other side tell me why the railroad companies should not pay the city for the privileges which they obtain. It is no answer to say that the railroads cannot accommodate the public without having direct access to the bridge." This was not the only way to get there. Nor could the public be accommodated if the railroads were not permitted to run through the streets. Yet we demand that the railroads shall pay for obtaining this privilege of accommodating the public in the streets, out of which they make their profits, and that no more street rights shall be granted without compensation. Why not apply the same principle to the bridge plaza?

I doubt if the people of Brooklyn are in any mood to have this question of compensation for railroad grants trifled with or inadequately or incompetently handled. It is a subject which has filled some space in the public thought for over three years past. You have watched the tedious course of litigations in the courts over this matter, and now that the principle of compensation for railroad franchises has come into full, active life by the declaration of the Democratic city platform, the opportunity has come to make it permanent and sure.

The Consolidation Question.

I believe that my position on the question of consolidation is fair and impartial. I understand that those who are opposed to consolidation wish another vote upon the question, but I do not understand that those who are in favor of consolidation are at all afraid of submitting to another vote, but that they have opposed it largely because of the delay which it involves.

My own views have been against a responsible submission of the question, because it has already been voted upon, and I have been against a referendum or a vote upon the charter because I deem a municipal charter for a city of 3,000,000 inhabitants too complicated a subject for a popular vote. I am to-day of the same opinion. I do not believe in a referendum.

But the basis for my declaration that, as Mayor, I would not interfere with the question of resubmission or referendum, is that I see clearly that such questions are not administrative, but legislative questions, to be determined by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and for this reason I have several reasons. In the first place, I believe that, as Mayor, I would no more be justified in rejecting such a measure after the Legislature should pass it, simply because my own personal views upon the subject of referendum or resubmission, than I would be justified in acting upon this or upon any other measure, simply because of my own personal interests. There may be candidates who are determined that their personal and official views shall always be the same. I do not feel so. As an individual I may think as I please; as an official I must bear in mind the interests committed to my care and think and act for those interests, and not for my own aims.

But in making my statement that I would not interfere with such a measure if the Legislature so willed it, I go further. Such interference would certainly be improper while the bill was pending, for no official elected to an administrative office is entitled to throw the weight of his office for or against a legislative and not an administrative measure while it is pending. No Mayor of Brooklyn is elected, even though the present Mayor seems to think otherwise, in order that he may keep his Corporation Counsel in attendance upon the Legislature, devising bills and speaking for or against all matters of legislation. The place of the Corporation Counsel should rather be in the courts trying cases to which the city is a party, and I have noted no time during the two years of office of the present Corporation Counsel when he has tried any such case in court. Lobbying for or against any bill is a course which all fair-minded citizens will agree with me the Mayor is not justified in adopting.

Proposed Consolidation Bill.

It is well known that the proposed Greater New-York includes not only the City and County of New-York, the City of Brooklyn and the County of Kings, Long Island City, the County of Richmond, a great part of Queens County, and parts of the County of Westchester, but it applies also expressly to a large number of villages and towns, and even to parts of villages. It is a bill, therefore, which, while in its final application it relates to the property and government of the City of Brooklyn, the City of New-York, and Long Island City, relates also to three entire counties, to parts of two other counties, and to a number of villages and towns.

It is not, therefore, it will seem clear, a law having application to cities only. If this be so, then it is not a bill which is required by the Constitution to be accepted or rejected by the Mayor of the city. I am speaking now of the provisions of this bill which would affect the property and the government of the city, but I again call attention to the fact that the particular provision of any such bill, which calls either for another vote on the question of consolidation or for a vote on a proposed charter, is a provision calling for an expression of the popular will, and which, prior to obtaining such an expression, cannot have any effect either upon the property or the government of the city, and for that reason, apparently, is not within the mayoral vote.

I state my views upon this question as I honestly entertain them, and not inquiring how far you or other voters in this city agree with me, I deem this question of consolidation to have its chief importance with the Senators and Assemblymen who are to be elected, but if it shall seem to any voter in the City of Brooklyn to be of ruling importance upon my candidacy, and of more account than the other matters of which I have spoken here to-night, I shall cheerfully take the consequences.

James D. Bell made a speech, pointing out the dignity and importance of the office of District Attorney, and pledging himself, if elected to that position, to administer its duties fairly, energetically, and fearlessly.

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THROWN FROM A SPIRITED HORSE

A Young Trainer Loses Control of His Steed and Is Fatally Hurt.

A spirited horse belonging to L. Panenbaum of 60 East Sixty-fifth Street was being exercised in Central Park last evening by William Fitzgerald, fourteen years old, when the horse bolted. The animal ran down the bridle path, and when opposite Seventy-sixth Street fell with his rider. The horse was quickly on his feet and dashed away, but his rider lay motionless.

The lad was quickly taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found that he had received an ugly wound upon the head and that his skull was fractured. He had also received internal injuries, and it is not believed that he can live more than twenty-four hours. He lived with his parents at 55 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Found a Skeleton at Oak Point.

Frank Wilson of 270 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Frank Ernest of Springhurst, while digging for fishworms on the Sandy Beach at Oak Point yesterday, discovered the dismembered parts of the skeleton of a human body in a box about six feet long.

The box was only a few inches below the surface. There was no trace of any clothing.

The Morrisania police think the body was buried years ago. The skeleton was taken to the Morrisania station house.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

All leading teachers of cookery use it.

IN FIFTY'S HEADQUARTERS

Campaign Committee Takes Possession, but There's No Gripsack.

NOT PLEASING TO PLATT MEN

Cornelius N. Bliss, Anti-Platt, to Have Charge of the Funds—Will Do Their Best for Fusion Ticket.

"They went up the broad stairway in the Gilsey House, turned to the right at the first landing, then went straight down a long, narrow hall, turned and went up some more stairs, and into a big room fronting on the Thirtieth Street side. That was the last I see of them. If they had the stuff with them, it was hid in their pockets. There wasn't no gripsack in sight."

These remarks were made by a man who looked like a "spellbinder," as he came to one of the watchmen at the Telephone Building in Thirty-eighth Street yesterday. The Republican headquarters are on the fifth floor of this building. Evidently the messenger had made a mistake in delivering his message on the lower floor.

The movements of some persons whose names he had not mentioned were evidently of interest to the committee up stairs. It turned out that the men who had gone up the stairs at the Gilsey were three members of the Committee of Fifty. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES followed the directions given, and found Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Stewart Smith, and one or two others engaged in a close discussion of the campaign they propose to make for the fusion ticket.

There was nothing to indicate that these men ever had any gripsack. The messenger at Thirty-eighth Street was correct. There was no means of knowing why it was that he had been so observing as to this particular. It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Smith and Mr. Bliss would carry a gripsack as they went to their headquarters.

These were the rooms which had been selected for the headquarters of the Fifty. It is from these that the campaign will be managed. It is here that the Campaign Committee will distribute such of its funds as it sees fit to place in the hands of the Republican County Organization.

The Committeee of Fifty proposes to take a vigorous part in the campaign from this time on. The headquarters will be open daily. A secretary will be in charge of details. Cornelius N. Bliss will be there a good portion of the time. Mr. Bliss is to act as Treasurer of the committee.

These facts brought general satisfaction to that element which does not want to see the estimable men of the Fifty like travelers before the revolvers of highwaymen.

They were by no means satisfactory to the Republican committeemen.

It will be a pretty sight to see the Platt Republicans at headquarters go to the Gilsey House to ask Mr. Bliss, the anti-Platt cashier of the Fifty, for cash.

"It will be hard for them," said one Platt man yesterday. "If they're going to do business with us, why was it necessary to put the strongest anti-Platt man in charge?"

"Will the men from county headquarters consent to go to an anti-Platt man for funds?" was asked.

"Will they consent?" was the scornful reply. "Can Cornelius N. Bliss hide himself so the gang can't get at him to take his stuff? That's the only question."

The new headquarters of the Fifty are to be approached by an easier route than the ones heretofore detailed. There is an entrance from the Thirtieth Street side. The door is No. 28. Through this the approach is easy.

The meeting of the committee was held yesterday at about the hour that the Republican Campaign Committeemen stroll up Broadway on their way to headquarters.

Opinions are divided at Republican headquarters as to the size of "the pot" which is on exhibition there. The Republicans do not know just how much money they will get from the Fifty. It is fairly certain they will get some.

One member of the Campaign Committee says that $50,000 was the figure fixed upon when the fusion ticket was made up. He thinks that if the committee gives only $15,000 now it will be a large and particularly yellow brick which the County Committee has on hand.

The State Democracy is the only other party to the fusion. It was said at the headquarters yesterday that no financial negotiations had been had with the Fifty.

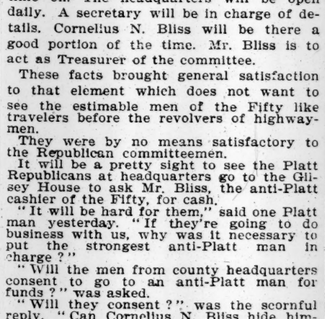
"We have no promises, and shall make no requests," was said there. "We never care for campaign funds. We always raise what is needed for incidentals, but we have very little use for money in a campaign."

PLACE ON THE BALLOT CHALLENGED.

Commissioners Must Go to Court Regarding Government Club Ticket.

Lawyer Ralph Nathan of 99 Nassau Street served the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon an order signed by Judge Beach in the Supreme Court requiring them to appear before him at 10:30 o'clock next Monday morning and show cause why they should not be enjoined from printing on the official ballot the names of candidates nominated for city and county offices by the Confederation of Good Government Clubs.

The order is issued on an affidavit made by Leon Levi, of 333 East Eighty-first Street, that the Confederation of Good Government Clubs is not a political party or nominating body which polled 1 per cent. of the vote cast at the last election.



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IT FLOATS

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FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT TICKET

Speeches by Prof. Adler and Arthur Von Briesen at Club I's Meeting Last Night.

A mass meeting was held last evening in Jaeger's Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, under the auspices of Good Government Club I, at which the Good Government Clubs' ticket was ratified. On the platform were J. H. C. Nevius, Arthur Von Griesen, Chairman Kanitzer, and Alfred Bishop Mason.

A huge negro, with a drum and a lantern, stood outside and called attention to the meeting.

Police Commissioner Parker, who was to have spoken, did not speak. Mr. Mason opened the meeting.

"If the reform movement is buried this Fall," he said, "its epitaph should be: 'Here lies Reform; founded by the Committee of Seventy and foundered by the Committee of Fifty.'

"We are the legitimate successors to the Committee of Seventy, and we are carrying on its work to-day."

Dr. Felix Adler was then introduced.

"I am not here to-night," he said, "to try to convince any of you who may be prepared to vote the Tammany Hall ticket. The evils of the Tammany Hall régime have been painted in such vivid colors that it would be wasting both your time and my own.

"I take it for granted that you are all in favor of municipal reform, but that you may be in doubt whether it would be wiser to vote the fusion ticket in order to prevent Tammany Hall returning to power than to make a demonstration of your devotion to your principles by voting the Good Government ticket.

"Remember that the men who represent the spoils system are more dangerous when semi-respectable than when out-and-out toughs, such as we are accustomed to see on the Tammany ticket."

Prof. Adler also had something to say about President Roosevelt's expression of opinion of the Good Government Clubs' action as "conscience gone mad."

"Mr. Roosevelt has used some violent language," he said, sarcastically, "quite unparliamentary language, indeed, when he speaks of our action as 'conscience gone mad.'

"It is a very important matter for us to be instructed by the President of the Police Commission that in some cases it is wise to follow the dictates of one's conscience, and in others it is silly!

"Are we convinced that the majority of the people of New-York are so wedded to the spoils system that it is useless to make a protest against that system by our votes? If this is so, the charge of silliness is warrantable.

"To whom but to this President Roosevelt," cried Dr. Adler, "is it due that so many of the Germans are hesitating or refusing to join the reform forces?"

Dr. Adler compared the fusionists to a man he once knew who was so cross-eyed that he could read two books at the same time.

"Some of our reformers," he said, "are reading the book of expediency and the book of partisanship at the same time."

Arthur Von Briesen made a brief address. He spoke in German.

"After Dr. Adler's splendid words," he said, "I shall only add a few of my own. The chief question among the Germans just now is the beer question. The law is our only government in a republic, and we must obey the law in order to enjoy its protection.

"The Sunday laws we may consider an abuse of law, but if we want to get rid of them let us work hard for that object, but do not let us combine with lawless Tammany Hall in order to get our beer on Sunday."

J. H. C. Nevius also addressed the meeting, which broke up soon after 10 o'clock.

PREMIER MACDONALD'S MEMORY

Replica of Montreal Statue Unveiled at Kingston, Ontario, with Fitting Ceremonial—In Care of Civic Authority.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Oct. 23.—The unveiling of the monument to the late Sir John Macdonald took place here to-day. The weather was clear and crisp, the sun shining brightly, and the audience was very large, people coming from all parts of the country.

The statue, which was purchased by the contributions of thousands of Canadians, is said to be one of the finest yet uncovered. It is a replica of the Montreal statue, but without the canopy; Sir John, in Privy Council attire, standing boldly forth. The pedestal is of fine New-Brunswick stone. In raised letters are the word, "Macdonald" and that familiar quotation, "A British Subject I Was Born; a British Subject I Will Die." The statue stands just inside the city park entrance, at King Street, and within view of the house wherein, in 1848, at the solicitation of Lord Metcalfe, then Governor General, Sir John decided to enter upon a Parliamentary career.

About the three sides of the statue were raised seats, whereon distinguished guests, visitors, subscribers, and school children were placed while the ceremonies proceeded. The Thirteenth Prince of Wales Own Rifles Band played and the 1,200 school children sang. The Prince of Wales Own Rifles, Battery A, and the Royal Military College Cadets were present in uniform, also the Patriarchs Militant.

Alderman Caskin presided and made a graceful opening speech. The Hon Mackenzie Bowell unveiled the statue amid music and applause, and then made an address, followed by Dr. Montague.

The Macdonald Memorial Association handed the statue over to the city, and Mayor Wright, in fitting terms, accepted it and promised care and attention in keeping it perfect.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT MASS MEETING

Addresses to be Made by Simon Sterne, Gustav H. Schwab, and Others.

President Hefford, of the Executive Canal Committee, appointed the following gentlemen yesterday as a Committee on Arrangements for the canal improvement mass meeting to be held next Tuesday evening in Cooper Institute Hall.

Gen. E. C. O'Brien, President of the Dock Board; Thomas A. McIntyre, President of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company; Alfred Romer, ex-President of the New-York Produce Exchange; Franklin Quinby, of the Produce Exchange; William E. Cleary, of the Canalboat Owners' and

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVEN

ABBEY'S—The Chieftain—8:30.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00.
GARDEN—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Foundling—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Ideal Husband—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Wizard's Ravine—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinee.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—Fleur-de-Lis—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	53	51	54
6 A. M.	51	48	53
9 A. M.	52	50	53
12 M.	55	52	54
4 P. M.	55	52	56
6 P. M.	54	49	54
9 P. M.	54	44	46
12 P. M.	53	39	43

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....51.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....48.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....53.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....45.40

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MONEY FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment should not be deterred from granting to each department of the Municipal Government the funds necessary for the most efficient execution of its work by any fear that the total amount of appropriations will exceed that of previous years or that the tax rate will be increased. The sole question should be whether the money will be needed for the proper conduct of the affairs of the departments next year. The people want the results of good government, whether the cost is more or less than that of bad government. If the money is honestly expended in securing the best public service, and not squandered for the profit of politicians and spoilsmen and the benefit of political organizations, the public will be satisfied. The thing to be aimed at is good government, not cheap government.

The heads of departments should put in honest and careful estimates, and we presume that is what they are doing. The board should not cut these down for the mere purpose of making a show of economy at the risk of crippling the departments and compelling poor results for which the excuse will be insufficient funds. If convinced, on careful examination, that the amounts asked for are needed, it should grant them, and let the total appropriations and the tax rate take care of themselves. The present members of the board are men whose judgment and integrity we can trust, and they should not feel that adequate appropriations for the municipal service will be unpopular. They will not be so when the practical benefits are seen.

The subject of complaint in the past has been, not the amount of money legitimately expended for the benefit of the public, but the amount wasted in producing unsatisfactory results—the combination of dishonesty and inefficiency in using the public funds. There has been no standard. We have not known the cost of good government, because we have not had it. Col. WARING has shown what it costs to have clean streets, with a bad system which makes economical working impossible. He should have the means of continuing his work and remedying the defects of the system. So with other departments. They should be in honest and capable hands, and then have money enough to do the work expected of them.

Opponents of sufficient appropriations are trying to embarrass the administration and to prevent good government. The work of the present year has been largely tentative and has been hampered by allowances fixed before it began. The real test will come next year, and the Board of Estimate is preparing for it now. Let it prepare for a year of efficient public service in every department, and put upon the department the responsibility for results, leaving no excuse for failure on the score of lack of adequate means.

ANARCHY IN TURKEY.

Private letters from Constantinople say definitely, what every one acquainted with the general situation already believed, that the disturbances were primarily the work of the Armenian revolutionists, secondarily the expression on the part of the Moslems of their hatred for Christians. Stories of all kinds were circulated: that the English Ambassador wanted a few Armenians killed so that he might have an excuse for bringing the British fleet into the Dardanelles; that Russia and England had quarreled and England was afraid to act—and others of similar import. The fighting seems to have been done solely by the Turks, the Armenians in the procession being of the poorer class and utterly unacquainted with the use of the revolvers they carried. The disturbance once started, the softas and other Moslems kept it up, attacking Armenians on every hand, even entering their lodging places, and sometimes clubbing to death men in the hands of the police. The result is that the Turks have had their thirst for Christian blood fully aroused, and the Armenians are in a white panic.

These facts throw a somewhat lurid light on the proceedings in regard to reform. They show that it is by no means certain that the Sultan can carry out the plan he has virtually accepted. They show that the European councils are divided, and that, as has been evident for some time, the agreement between England and Russia is merely on the surface, that the Czar's Government has really no intention of allowing the Eastern question to be settled just yet. No one doubts that if the two Governments had heartily joined hands in positive action the chief trouble would have disappeared long ago. And now, if either would act aggressively alone, the situation would be materially improved. It is, however, perhaps too much to ask of England, with all her other questions on hand, to run the risk of serious complications and possibly war for the sake of the victims of some senseless Armenian plotters who push forward their ignorant and innocent fellow-countrymen while they themselves keep clear of any danger. It seems, therefore, most probable that matters will drift along until widespread massacre comes, and then Russia will step in and take what is left.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

The sincerest and most zealous advocates of the "fusion" ticket, those most in sympathy with the cause of municipal reform, maintain that the paramount issue at the coming election is the defeat of Tammany. They also maintain that the only possible chance of accomplishing that result is by the election of the "fusion" candidates. That is obviously true. And yet, if Tammany should not be defeated, it will not be because the anti-Tammany sentiment of this community has subsided, or because the desire of the people for better government has weakened in the last twelve months. To any one who calls to mind the events of the past year the real reason will not be far to seek.

Summed up in one general statement, it will be because the people of the city have not been allowed to reap the fruits of the victory of last November. They won that victory on a platform of home rule for New-York City and a non-partisan administration of its affairs, with candidates pledged to carry out the policy of that platform, in whom they put their trust.

They depended upon a Legislature controlled by the Republican Party, whose organization in this city had accepted the Committee of Seventy platform, for the legislation necessary to give the city home rule and to promote the policy of non-partisan administration. That Legislature, controlled by partisanship and directed by a party "boss," failed them. That was the first disappointment.

The administration which the people had elected proved to be not non-partisan, but multi-partisan. The recognition of one political element in the original combination produced the incapacity and scandal in the Sheriff's office. The recognition of another element in appointments caused the Platt and anti-Platt contentions, which should have had no place in the official life of the municipality. The recognition of others begot weakness where strength should have been in several of the departments. Reform as understood in the campaign of 1894 found place only in the Departments of Street Cleaning and the Police, the latter hampered by changes in the law which were intended to hinder and not to help its regeneration.

Next came the rigorous enforcement of the excise law, which has seriously injured the anti-Tammany cause. The strenuous enforcement of this law was justified by the principle that all laws should be enforced and by the fact that its lax enforcement had produced the demoralization of the police force, but the board drifted from this ground of justification to the defense of the law itself, and the Republican Party of the State declared for its maintenance with all its possibilities of evil and oppression. This and not its enforcement because it is law and for the purpose of getting it modified is what weakens the anti-Tammany cause.

Coming then to the new opportunity of the present canvass, has a course been adopted to correct the mistakes of the past and give assurance that the cause of municipal reform is to be restored to new vigor and set upon a new stage of progress? On the contrary, the shattered platform of last year has been practically cast aside, the pledges of non-partisanship have been abandoned, and the "fusion" is admitted to be mainly an amalgamation of partisan forces for the sole object of defeating Tammany by conceding the only two administrative offices at stake to the politicians opposed to it.

Defeat of Tammany is eminently desirable and will be so long as that organization retains its present charcter and methods. As events have shaped themselves now, it can only be accomplished by electing the fusion ticket. But if it is not acomplished, it cannot be attributed to the dying out of anti-Tammany feeling or of the desire for good government, but to the steady and merciless strangling of the hopes of the people by a failure of those who make and administer laws and who make nominations for office, to keep up to the level of the strong current of public sentiment.

THE WITHDRAWN CHALLENGE.

Just as the New-York Yacht Club had finished concocting and promulgating "as a basis for discussion" the conditions for the races for the America's Cup next year, comes the news that Mr. ROSE has withdrawn his challenge. The fact is mainly noteworthy as indicating the extent of the interest that is taken on the other side in this particular contest. The interest is not wonderful, because, as we have said before, the America's Cup is about the only nautical trophy of any kind that is not at present in the possession of Great Britain. The jealousy lest the sovereignty of the seas should be disputed is natural and necessary to a Briton, even when it takes such an absurd form as an "interpellation" in the House of Commons about the unpatriotic conduct of the British Ambassador who, in his capacity of passenger, had joined his fellow-passengers in saying something civil about a new American liner. Much more is it natural when it takes the form of solicitude about a trophy that has been kept from Great Britain for nearly half a century.

In a general way, a challenger needs no excuse for withdrawing his challenge when no forfeit has been put up and when he has put the challenged party to no trouble or expense. But in this case Mr. ROSE has put the New-York Yacht Club to the trouble at least of preparing a new set of conditions for the race; and his excuse for doing so, as expressed through the cable, seems very lame. He says he withdraws "owing to the general impression that his challenge might be construed as an expression of opinion on the result of the last race." If he did not mean it as such, nothing is simpler than to disclaim such an intention. This, we believe, he has already done, but his disclaimer does not seem to have been accepted. In fact, if Lord DUNRAVEN's withdrawal is to be construed as the expression of an opinion that he could not get a fair race in American waters, then any future challenge whatever might be construed as a criticism of him, and if his feelings were to be consulted to that extent there would be an end of international yachting.

There is still, however, another colonial challenge, or motion toward a challenge, to be disposed of, and that proceeds from an apparently spirited Australian, who has not appeared likely to withdraw his challenge "owing to a general impression." Mr. MOIR, indeed, has publicly stated that any water that was good enough for the defending boat was good enough for him, and this painfully flippant remark in itself seems to constitute a criticism of Lord DUNRAVEN. If that nobleman has recovered from his sulks, and if he really thinks his boat has a chance with the Defender, on any conditions that are equal, it would be proper that other challengers should give him the first chance. But it would be rather too much for him or his friends to ask that the America's Cup should never again be sailed for lest the contest should seem to be a reflection upon him or his memory. Yet it seems to be such a demand to which Mr. ROSE has acceded.

TROLLEY AND STEAM.

While the growth of trolley railroads and of competition between such roads and the old steam roads for local traffic may not have been greater in Connecticut than in several other States, the situation with respect to such competition is peculiarly interesting in Connecticut because of the attitude of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company toward it, and because this company has taken the lead in the matter of elaborate and successful experiments relating to the substitution of electric force for steam on steam lines. The New-Haven Company has recently bought the trolley roads of Stamford and will operate them in connection with its branch road from Stamford to New-Canaan, (eight miles long,) using one electric-power plant for both systems.

We have heretofore pointed out that this purchase interrupts the possible continuity of successive competing trolley lines between this city and New-Haven. But it does not appear that the New-Haven Company had reason to fear the competition of such a continuous trolley road, composed of several independent but connecting lines, so far as through traffic is concerned. Such traffic would seek the steam road, even if the trolleys should be continuous. It is with respect to local traffic that the trolleys of the shore towns, whether continuous or not, are competitors of no little importance. The Stamford purchase does not necessarily indicate a policy concerning such competition.

The reported purchase of the trolley road between Meriden and Wallingford, however, may indicate a policy with respect to this growing competition for local traffic. We ought to say that the purchase is not yet admitted, but the statements of certain officers of the New-Haven Company are so expressed and so guarded as to cause an impression that current rumors are well founded and that control is to be obtained and exercised in the near future. The purchase would not be a transaction of much importance from a financial point of view, as the road is only six or seven miles long, but as the road parallels the New-Haven Company's main line in a thickly settled region and lies between the trolley systems of Hartford and New-Haven the rumored investment deserves some attention.

There has been a very interesting growth of trolley roads between New-Haven and Springfield, and the electric lines very perceptibly divert from the steam roads passenger traffic tributary to the cities of Springfield, Hartford, and New-Haven. The nature, causes, and growth of this competition were set forth in the letters of our correspondent who journeyed through Connecticut a few weeks ago. Several of the trolley lines which radiate from Hartford parallel the steam roads of the New-Haven and New-England Companies for considerable distances, and a great many persons prefer to use them for reasons to which attention was directed in those letters. Not far from Hartford there are other trolley lines, operated in the neighborhood of smaller cities, to the termini of which certain Hartford suburban lines will ultimately be extended. The impending extension to the manufacturing city of Rockville of the electric road from Hartford to Manchester will leave only one gap in a continuous trolley line that would be thirty-four miles long, (from Rockville to Bristol,) passing through Hartford, east and west. For more than a year local capitalists have been striving to fill this gap by constructing a line from Hartford to New-Britain, but not with any purpose to make a continuous line of the four distinct and independent roads. The filling of this gap has been delayed by litigation. When the projected road shall have been constructed, there will be thirty-four miles of trolley paralleling the line of the New-England Company (now owned by the New-Haven Company) for the entire distance.

Meriden is midway between Hartford and New-Haven, eighteen miles from each of these cities. The Meriden electric road parallels the New-Haven Company's steam road from Meriden to Wallingford, which is about twelve miles north of New-Haven. The gap between Wallingford and the northern terminus of one of the New-Haven trolley lines is not a long one. The gap at the other end, between Meriden and an electric line from New-Britain, is about seven miles, and the construction of the projected line from Hartford, of which we have spoken, would leave only about ten miles uncovered between Meriden and Hartford. The solitary link between Meriden and Wallingford may very reasonably be quite attractive to the steam company. In the possession of that company, it would scarcely invite the extension of Hartford and New-Britain trolleys on the north or New-Haven trolleys on the south to connections with its termini.

But if the steam company shall obtain control of this line, its main purpose may be to use it in connection with a steam branch, just as the Stamford trolleys are to be used, while incidentally the change of ownership would discourage the construction of new electric lines across the gaps. A steam road thirty miles long, extending from Waterbury to the Connecticut River, crosses the New-Haven Company's main line at Meriden. This has come to the New-Haven Company with the New-England system, and it appears to be the New-Haven Company's policy to operate short branches and subsidiary roads by electric power. If it should be practicable to operate this crossing road and the electric road by means of one power plant, the rumored purchase would be an advantageous investment, aside from its bearing upon existing or prospective trolley competition.

Inasmuch as the New-Haven Company has demonstrated the economical and other advantages of operating short branches by electric power, it will not be surprising if it shall obtain control not only of this Meriden trolley road, but also of other trolley systems at points on its main line where it has such branches, especially if by such a course it can at the same time reduce its expenses and discourage the construction of additional trolleys which would cut into its local passenger business. We presume that such a policy will commend itself to steam companies in other States.

AN INTERESTING TEST.

There is to be a very interesting test of sentiment, or opinion, on the woman suffrage question in Massachusetts at the coming election. The Constitution of that State empowers the Legislature to extend "municipal suffrage" to women, and of course it has been besieged by the professional suffragists to exercise this power, notwithstanding the fact that comparatively few women avail themselves of the privilege accorded years ago of voting for elective school officers.

At its last session the Massachusetts Legislature hit upon a way of meeting the importunities of the advocates of woman suffrage without taking the responsibility of yielding to them. It determined to test the sentiment of the women as well as the men of the State on the question, and passed an act providing for the registration of women having the qualifications of age, residence, and ability to read and write, which are required of men, and submitting to a vote of all those registered, both men and women, the question whether it is "advisable" to extend municipal suffrage to women. The votes of the two sexes, as we understand it, are to be taken and canvassed separately.

The submission of this question of course gave occasion for a new and altogether unusual agitation of the woman suffrage question—unusual because it had a definite proposition presented for a decision in which women were to take part. The suffragists soon found that they were not to have this agitation to themselves or to rally the sex as one woman to their standard. On the contrary, a very speedy and zealous opposition developed and an Anti-Suffrage League was formed and assumed formidable proportions.

This league, being utterly opposed to women's voting, sought to influence men to vote in the negative on the question submitted, explicitly declaring that it did not urge women to do so, because they ought not to vote at all. The influence of the league has therefore been rather to deter women from voting on the question and to induce men to vote against the advisability of extending the suffrage, and the effect would naturally appear in the registration. The registration in cities was completed last week, that in country towns not being finished until the end of the present week. But these cities contain considerably over half the voting population of the State, and the sentiment is likely to be more rather than less "conservative" in the rural districts.

According to the last census the number of possible woman voters in Massachusetts was nearly 575,000, and by this time it is over 600,000, and it is somewhat larger than the actual number of male voters. In the cities, where the registration was closed last week, there were 255,730 registered male voters at the last election. The number of women who have registered under the act of this year for the purpose of saying whether they deem it "advisable" to extend municipal suffrage to women in the future is 26,672, certainly less than one-tenth of those qualified to register.

It is safe to assume that the believers in woman suffrage have registered and that those who have failed to register have for the most part taken this method of expressing a "silent protest." However the vote actually cast at the election may be divided, the test of the sentiment of women on the woman suffrage question in Massachusetts has been practically closed with the registration, and they are overwhelmingly against it. This is likely to have no small effect upon the vote of men on the question, and some of the registered tenth of the women may resolutely go to the polls to give emphasis to their objection to being allowed to go there hereafter.

THE CAMPAIGN OF HYPOCRISY.

"Boys," observed to his staff the Kentucky editor, who was also a Colonel, "yo' should make the papah consist. It doesn't look well to have an ahticle in one paht of yo' papah contradicting an ahticle in anothah paht of yo' papah." We know not why the obligation of consistency is not as binding upon a party meeting as upon a "papah." But nobody who heard or who read the speeches at the Republican ratification meeting on Tuesday evening can have failed to be puzzled and confused by the wild diversity of the proceedings. Most decidedly the meeting did not "consist."

First came LAUTERBACH, the man of sin, saying "don't put an obstacle in the way of the man who sits in an open garden and drinks his beer," and adding: "When WARNER MILLER put that plank in the platform at Saratoga he never meant that the present ridiculous Sunday laws should stand." This statement takes courage, seeing that WARNER MILLER has come down to New-York, to the anguish of LAUTERBACH, to explain that that was just what he did mean, and that, if he is the man we think him, he will reaffirm it with vehemence in view of LAUTERBACH's denials, made with the base purpose of catching votes.

But after the man of sin came the evangelist, Mr. DEPEW, saying that the American Sunday was an excellent institution and that nine-tenths of what was in himself that is worth preserving is the result of it as observed in his childhood, when he used to hate it. The Germans must conform to it whether they like it or not. Mr. DEPEW assures them that it is "good medicine," and flatters them with the hope that, if they abstain from Sunday beer, they may come to resemble his present self.

Perhaps this may not be so stimulating to the German as Mr. DEPEW thinks it ought to be, and he would prefer beer. But however that may be, the incompatibility of LAUTERBACH and DEPEW is painfully manifest. The Tribune, we grieve to note, mitigates the incompatibility by expunging LAUTERBACH. Thus it preserves the consistency of the "papah" and the tranquillity of its readers, but at the sacrifice of historical accuracy. But, in fact, what was shown in a concrete example on the stage at Carnegie Hall is what is going on in the Republican canvass all over the State. It is a campaign of hypocrisy and double-dealing, a promise to voters addicted to Sunday beer to relax the Sunday laws, and to voters opposed to Sunday beer to maintain those laws.

The motto of the campaign might be taken from the famous letter in which Artemus Ward sent notice to the country editor of his coming show: "If your peple is tetotal, tell 'em Mr. Ward knows not the taste of licker, but if, on the contry, they takes their tod, say Mr. Ward is as genial a feller as we ever met and the life and sole of the soshal bord."

Judging by the inquiries sent to legislative candidates by the "liberal Sunday" people, the changes which they are going to demand in the existing laws are really too modest. They will be content, it seems, if the saloons are open on Sunday from 6 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 12 P. M. That is only fifteen hours. The long and useful period between midnight and daylight is conceded outright to the churches, to say nothing of a generous noon recess for barkeepers and cash registers. And permission is demanded to sell only "wine, beer, and other beverages." Such a restriction as that is enough to cause the spirit of personal liberty to regard itself as no better than a mere humble Gespenst! "Beverages," indeed! Why, that doesn't even include pretzels or sliced red cabbage.

It is more than somewhat alarming to learn that out of seventy-two physicians, all duly equipped with the regulation diploma and therefore authorized to "practice" on general humanity, only eight were able to prove their competency for appointment as Police Surgeons. Such being the case, it becomes an interesting, if not necessary, task for somebody to ascertain just what these rejected candidates propose to do. Will they go back to the medical schools and learn their art anew, or will they calmly proceed to seek for patients around whom the barriers of a civil service examination have not been drawn?

Of all the confusing things that can happen to a purveyor of eloquence, none is worse than, when he impressively "pauses for a reply," for him to get one. This fact was illustrated in Stuyvesant Hall, Monday night, when a certain Mr. KELLEY stretched quivering hands out toward his hearers and asked if one single act of Mayor STRONG had reflected discredit on his administration. Loud cries of "No, no!" would have been more or less endurable, though betraying ignorance of the strictest code of oratorical etiquette, but when some malcontent, sitting far back in the room, shouted a vociferous "Yes!" Mr. KELLEY found himself in exactly the position of a ship that has missed stays dangerously close to a lee shore. A moment later he bumped heavily on the rocks and went to pieces in dismal wreck. The obnoxious heretic was immediately thrown out of the building, but that was revenge, not reparation, and only raised a commotion that completed his evil work.

Cruiser Curacon in Readiness.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The cruiser Curacoa, which has been undergoing repairs and refitting at Devonport, £12,000 having been expended upon her, will be ready for sea by the end of the month, and will probably relieve the cruiser Cleopatra on the North American station.

Goa Mutineers Have a Hostage.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.—Advices from Goa say that the mutineers in that Portuguese territory have wrecked the Christian church and the bungalow of the Portuguese Administration, and captured Lieut. Carniero, the Administrator of the Sattari Province, whom they are holding as a hostage.

Cruiser Wurttemberg Out of Danger.

KIEL, Oct. 23.—The German cruiser Wurtemberg, which went ashore in the Little Belt, has not yet been floated, but her position, in view of the favorable weather, does not cause any anxiety.

SAYS SHERMAN IS WRONG

Gen. Howard Carroll Refutes Statements as to Gen. Garfield.

HE WAS ALWAYS TRUE TO HIS PLEDGE

Did Not Seek the Nomination for the Presidency in 1880 and Repulsed His Friends Who Favord It.

Senator Sherman's "Recollections," which he has just embodied in book form, are causing some angry discussion in New-York, especially the parts of the book which deal with the nomination of Gen. Garfield for the Presidency at the convention held in Chicago in 1880, and with the position of Roscoe Conkling in the campaign which followed.

In speaking of the nomination of Gen. Garfield, Senator Sherman wrote:

> In time I became thoroughly advised of what occurred at the Chicago Convention, and had become entirely reconciled to the result, though frequently afterward I heard incidents and details which occasioned me great pain, and which seemed to establish the want of sincerity on the part of some of the delegates, and tended to show that for some time before the meeting of the convention the nomination of Gen. Garfield had been agreed upon.

Gen. Howard Carroll, now Chief of Artillery of the State of New-York and a member of Gov. Morton's staff, was in 1880 special correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. In conversation regarding the published statements of John Sherman's book he said:

"The intimation made by Senator Sherman that Garfield had been faithless to him in his attitude before or during the convention at Chicago was either a mistaken or false one. At that time I was a member of the newspaper committee which had charge of seating the representatives of the press in that convention. The other members of the committee were William E. Curtis, F. A. Richardson, and Melville E. Stone. Besides this position I, as well as the other members of the committee, most of whom were Washington correspondents of leading American journals, had close personal relations with Gen. Garfield, with Senator Sherman, and, in fact, with all the prominent public men of that day.

"As a result of this intimacy we were in a position to judge accurately of what might have been in Gen. Garfield's mind as to the Presidency. I recall distinctly that on several occasions at Chicago it was suggested to Gen. Garfield by intimate newspaper friends and others that he himself might be nominated. In every instance he repulsed the idea, saying: 'No. I am for Sherman always, and will listen to no other proposition.'

"One day I had a talk with Gen. Garfield in the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago. It took place in the rooms of Clinton B. Wheeler and Thomas Murphy, then Collector of the Port. At that time one of us said:

"'Look here, Garfield, what's the matter with your being President?'

"The remark was made in a joking way, but Gen. Garfield took it in all seriousness. Drawing himself up to his full height he said, with dignified earnestness and much feeling:

"'That is impossible, so long as John Sherman is in the field, and he will be in the field so long as I have a voice to advocate it.'

"Those were his exact words. I remember them distinctly, for they made a deep impression upon me.

"As to the statement made by Senator Sherman that Gen. Arthur was nominated for Vice President at the request in any sense of Senator Conkling, that statement is utterly ridiculous. Conkling was for Grant, first, last, and all the time. He was so utterly disgusted with the nomination of Gen. Garfield as against Gen. Grant that on the night following the nomination he was quite ready, and not only ready but anxious, to repudiate the whole ticket, no matter what it might be.

"Gen. Arthur was nominated against Senator Conkling's wishes. Not only this, but he was nominated against Conkling's protest to Gen. Arthur. Conkling would never have been brought to support the Republican ticket in that campaign had it not been for the nomination of his friend Arthur. His desire was, if his own candidate, Gen. Grant, could not be nominated, that the other people might be left with the responsibility of electing the ticket which, in his judgment, he believed should not have been nominated.

"Of course the result proved that both Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling were more faithful to their party than to their caprice. They fought for the ticket and worked hard for its success in the campaign which followed, but they did this in the desire to stand by Arthur. They would probably not have done it for Garfield alone, and it was by their support, so unselfishly given, that they made the election of the Chicago ticket possible.

"What their true feeling was is shown by an utterance of Roscoe Conkling at a dinner given by the Saturday Night Club at the Hotel Brunswick in this city. At this dinner, besides many other distinguished men, Gen. Grant was present. In the course of the evening, Senator Conkling was called upon for a speech. He made an impassioned address, and in the course of it he said:

"'The failure of the Republican National Convention at Chicago to nominate Ulysses S. Grant put back the clock of progress in this country twenty years.'

"So far as John Sherman is concerned, unlike his grand brother, the General, he has not one friend in New-York that I ever heard of that is worthy of respect.

"But so far as Garfield was concerned, in speech and action he was always true to John Sherman, to whom he had pledged his vote. Senator Sherman casts a fling at Garfield when he writes as follows:

"From later developments I became satisfied that Harrison could not be elected, that Platt and a powerful New-York influence would defeat him if nominated. I therefore preferred the nomination of a new man, such as William McKinley, but he had committed himself to Harrison, and, according to my code of honor, could not accept a nomination even if tendered him.

"Again, in speaking of Gen. Garfield, he says:

"When I proposed to him to be a delegate at large to the Chicago convention, he, no doubt, meant in good faith to support my nomination.

"Such covert attacks are unwarranted by anything that Gen. Garfield said or did during the convention or before it. Gen. Garfield always disclaimed all desire of nomination. His friends were working for him, and his personal magnetism had made him strong with the delegates from all parts of the country. As a consequence, he was frequently told that there were votes in the convention for him. Jim Hill, a colored delegate from Mississippi, was especially anxious to see Garfield nominated, and could have swung the entire vote of the State to him. But whenever Garfield was told of this, his reply was the same.

"'Don't discuss that,' he would say. 'I am for John Sherman always.'

"So much for what Sherman says of Garfield. His statements regarding Arthur are just as mistaken. He says that the nomination of Arthur as Vice President was a whim of Senator Conkling's, conceived for the purpose of annoying President Hayes. That is absolute nonsense, as I have shown. Gen. Arthur's nomination was the last thing in the world which would have pleased Conkling; though, of course, some of the delegates in voting for Arthur may have thought they were pleasing Conkling."

Mr. Carlisle Wants to Run.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Congressman B. L. Fairchild this morning served on County Clerk John M. Dingney of Westchester County an order from Justice Barnard in Poughkeepsie directing him to show cause before him at Poughkeepsie at 3:30 this afternoon why an order should not be issued, directing him to place on the regular Republican ballot the name of George Carlisle, who has been nominated for member of Assembly in the Second District of Westchester County.

The County Clerk yesterday decided when the certificate was filed with him that it was too late, under the requirements of the law, to be filed for placing the name on the regular ballot, and he would not do so unless ordered by the Court.

Extradition of a Berlin Editor.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The Austrian police, at the request of the authorities in Berlin, have extradited Herr Schwenhagen, formerly editor of The Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin, who is under sentence for libeling Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance.

A FIGHTER FOR GUIANA

Sir Charles Cameron Lees Is to be Sent to Some Other Station.

COLONISTS COMPLAIN OF ENGLAND

Relation of Interview Between Salisbury and Bayard Denounced as Untrue—A Queer Comment by Le Temps.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Echo says it is probable that Sir Charles Cameron Lees, Governor and Commander in Chief of British Guiana, who is now on his way home on leave of absence, will not return to South America, but will be sent to some other station and a man of greater fighting disposition sent to replace him in British Guiana.

The Central News is authorized to state that the London dispatch sent to a New-York newspaper on Monday, the gist of which was cabled back to The Times, purporting to detail a conversation between Lord Salisbury and United States Ambassador Bayard concerning Venezuela, is wholly an invention.

The dispatch in question alleged that Lord Salisbury had curtly informed Mr. Bayard, in the course of a personal interview, that the British Government declined to recognize the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan dispute, and later officially informed him to the same effect in writing.

These, with other statements in the same vein, constituted the burden of the dispatch, which The Central News is authorized to denounce, the fact being that no such statements as the writer of the dispatch ascribes to Lord Salisbury have been made to Mr. Bayard or any member of the United States Embassy at any time, either orally or in writing.

The leading London papers to-morrow will publish a statement that information received shows that the sensational story printed in The New-York World regarding Venezuelan affairs is altogether inaccurate and entirely devoid of foundation.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A report of an interview with Bishop Swaby of British Guiana, who was seen on board the Orinoco, has been received here. In the course of the interview the Bishop said it was the general opinion of the colonists that the British Government had not paid sufficient attention to the colony.

He deplored the fact that reparation had not been made for the Uruan incident. The strongest feeling prevails among the colonists, he continued, that Great Britain ought to adhere to the Schomburgk line, and on no account to relinquish any of her rights. Although the colonists obviously do not look to the United States to assist them they seem to feel that that Government is more in sympathy with Guiana than is England.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Le Temps, in an article on the Venezuela dispute, says: "It is curious to note how, as soon as England's insatiable territorial appetite threatens to seek satisfaction at the expense of the new world, all of the fine phrases on blood relationship and Anglo-Saxon solidarity lose popularity, and official and popular circles in America revert to the traditions of the War of Independence, the war of 1812, and the Monroe doctrine."

The Daily News to-morrow will say, in referring to the Venezuelan affair, that the Monroe doctrine has never been more ludicrously distorted than in its misapplication to the Venezuelan question. If the United States were to claim that no European Government should interfere in South America, even to obtain redress for injuries received, it would take upon its own shoulders the responsibility for every act of every South American executive.

TURKISH REFORMS ARE ORDERED.

A Fight at Seulus—Twenty-four Persons Killed or Wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has written a letter to Shakir Pasha, the Turkish commissary in Armenia, inclosing a copy of the reforms in the administration of affairs applicable to the vilayets of Erzroum, Bitlis, Van, Sivas, Mamouret-ul-Aziz, and Diarbekir, calling the commissary's serious attention thereto and directing him to watch scrupulously the execution of the reforms and report the results. Similar letters have been sent to the Valis of the same provinces.

The diplomatic representatives of the three protesting powers against the administration of affairs in Armenia—Great Britain, France, and Russia—have decided to address to the Porte a note reserving to themselves the right to protest against the nomination of any incapable officials as Governors in Armenia.

Advices received from the Asiatic provinces report that the troubles there continue. Disorders are reported from Kerasun, but no details are given.

An attack was made by Turks upon the Armenians in the village of Seulus, in the district of Nudania, and a fight ensued, in which the loss on both sides was twenty-four killed or wounded.

VENGEANCE ON TURKISH PARTY.

Izzet Was Mercilessly Tortured, and His Wife Is Insane.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Standard will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Constantinople saying that most sinister stories are abroad regarding the vengeance wreaked on the Young Turkish Party.

Various versions are given as to what happened to Izzet after his arrest, but it is certain that he was severely tortured in the Yildiz Prison before he was removed to the Beshiktach Prison, where he was mercilessly beaten on the stomach with clubs, in the presence of many witnesses. He was then sent back to the Yildiz Prison, where he is supposed to have died.

It is stated that his wife is insane from grief. It is also stated, although it is impossible to obtain quite satisfactory proof of the assertion, that about fifty of the leading members of the party were arrested on Saturday and conveyed to the School of Medicine, where they were summarily tried and executed, nominally being guilty of excesses during the recent riots.

These strong measures have effectually damped the ardor of the party, which lacks organization and the power necessary to cope with the officials. On Saturday the Sultan had his brothers, Mohammed Murad Effendi and Mohammed Reshad Effendi, brought to Yildiz, where, it is believed, they are still kept. The Sultan's recent vigor has taken the spirit out of his opponents.

Referring to the Armenians, the dispatch says that the new scheme of reform is merely a reiteration of the old law which has been systematically ignored in the teeth of all the consular reports. The general opinion is that the whole question must soon be reopened.

Currie Asks for Aid for Sassoun.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that Sir Phillip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has urgently requested of the Westminster committee further aid for the inhabitants of Sassoun.

MARQUIS OF WATERFORD DEAD.

He Was an Invalid and Shot Himself in the Head with a Revolver.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23.—John Henry de la Poer Beresford, fifth Marquis of Waterford, died at his residence, Curraghmore House, Waterford, this morning. He was fifty-one years of age.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Central News Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the Marquis of Waterford committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

Ten years ago the Marquis met with a serious accident in the hunting field and has since been an invalid. In June last he had a severe fall at his home and has suffered great pain ever since, the result of which has been a weakening of his mind, and to this is ascribed his suicide.

MALET PRESENTS HIS RECALL.

Wilhelm Says England and Germany Are United by Close Ties.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Sir Edward Malet, the retiring British Ambassador, presented his letter of recall to the Emperor at the new palace to-day. The occasion was one of grand ceremonial. Sir Edward was accompanied by Lady Malet, who was received by the Empress, and Sir Edward and Lady Malet afterward took luncheon at the castle.

In presenting his letter of recall Sir Edward made an address, to which the Emperor replied with a speech, in which, it is said, he gave the assurance that England and Germany were united by ties which could not be drawn closer—namely, blood relationship, fellowship on bloodstained battlefields, and people next of kin.

INVULNERABLE POLICE CHIEF.

Brettschneider's Pocketbook Intercepted Bullets at Leipsic.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—At Leipsic this forenoon an ex-policeman named Ziegenball made a murderous assault upon Herr Brettschneider, Chief of Police of that city, firing five shots at him from a revolver.

Most of the shots struck the Chief, but he fortunately carried a large pocketbook in his breast pocket, which protected his heart from the bullets of the assassin, and he was not seriously wounded.

Ziegenball was promptly arrested, and confessed that his motive in attempting to kill Chief Brettschneider was revenge for what he regarded as wrongful dismissal by that officer from the police force.

EUROPEAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Statistics for a Year Published by the International Association.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Statistics published by the International Association as the result of inquiries made between Oct. 10 and Oct. 21 estimate the production of sugar in Germany for 1895-6 at 1,431,000 tons, against 1,831,624 tons last year.

The estimate for Austria-Hungary is 716,000 tons, against 1,013,516 tons last year; France, 618,523 tons, against 745,073 tons last year; Belgium and Holland, 311,400 tons, against 321,400 tons last year, and Russia, 603,000 tons, against 591,391 tons last year.

MUCH COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Twelve Hundred Bales Injured on the Weimar from Baltimore.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The cargo of the German steamer Weimar, Capt. Steenken, from Baltimore, which arrived at Bremen yesterday, was on fire, but the flames were extinguished after considerable damage was been done.

The fire was confined to the forehold, in which was stored a large quantity of cotton, 200 bales of which were damaged by fire and water, while 1,000 bales were damaged by water alone.

TURKISH VILLAGE DESTROYED.

Bulgarian Marauders Invade Catunitza and Kill the Soldiers.

SOFIA, Oct. 23.—A band of Bulgarian marauders have attacked and destroyed the Turkish village of Catunitza, near Melinck, in Roumelia.

The village was defended by Turkish soldiers, twenty-five of whom were killed in the fight.

Stokes's Relatives to be Indemnified.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23.—L'Independance Belge and other credible sources confirm authoritatively the statement that King Leopold has promised indemnity to the relatives of the British trader, Stokes, who was executed in the Congo State by Capt. Lothaire.

PAPAL LETTER TO THE ANGLICANS

Invitations to Cardinals for an Ecumenical Council on Temporal Power as an Article of Faith.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—To-morrow The Standard will say that the Pope has communicated to several Cardinals another letter to the English regarding their return to the Church of Rome. It is believed that the objections urged against the former letter will be combatted with studied moderation, that explanations will be given, and that all concessions possible will be made by his Holiness.

The Pope has invited to visit Rome in the next few months several Italian and foreign Cardinals to consult upon various questions. It is believed he is preparing the way for an ecumenical council to pronounce upon the question of his temporal power as an article of faith.

O'BRIEN'S DISRUPTED FORCES

One Section to Indorse Tammany; the Other Declares for Fusion.

There is humor in this campaign. The anti-Tammany Democracy, at a mass meeting to be held to-night, will indorse the ticket nominated by Tammany Hall. The following is the official announcement, which has been printed on a red card, bearing the Democratic star, and widely distributed:

RATIFICATION MEETING.
of the
ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY
will be held at the
MURRAY HILL LYCEUM,
160, 162, 164 East Thirty-fourth Street,
on Thursday Evening, Oct. 24th, at 8 o'clock,
For the purpose of ratifying the action of the Nominating Committee of the Organization in their indorsement of the candidates of the COUNTY TICKET BY TAMMANY HALL. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:

Hon. James O'Brien,	Hon. Henry D. Purroy,
Gen. Martin T. Mc-Mahon,	Hon. Wm. Sohmer,
	Hon. J. E. Newburger,
Gen. Daniel E. Sickles,	William J. Boyhan,
Hon. Charles A. Truax,	John V. Campbell,
John J. Murphy,	John J. O'Neil,
M. Greenbaum,	John J. Cullen.

The members of the O'Brien Democracy who refuse to follow the call of James O'Brien into Tammany Hall held an enthusiastic meeting at the anti-Tammany headquarters of the Twenty-first District last evening, at which ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby presided. Speeches were made by T. B. Steele, C. B. V. Flood, JamesN. Brady, and Thomas E. McLaughlin. Each of the fifteen districts leaders who seceded was present, and said that his constituents were with him in support of the fusion ticket.

VENEZUELA AND THE NEWSPAPERS

Criticism of The Evening Post's Discussions.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I was disgusted in taking up The Evening Post of to-day and reading its telegraph dispatches from inconsequential journals (all British) praising its un-American and superficial course—superficial, for The Post's discussion of the Venezuelan question has never touched the merits of the subject.

It has been purely technical, political, and along English diplomatic lines. If The Post would treat the subject on its merits, if it would answer the elaborate articles in Harper's Weekly and THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and if it would devote some attention to the all but exhaustive pamphlet of ex-Minister W. L. Scruggs, (published in Philadelphia, where it can be had for 25 cents,) it could claim some hearing for its advocacy of the position of the Marquis of Salisbury, for whom The Post's editor seems to hold a brief.

I imagine I am not alone among those knowing of The Post's course as to Venezuela, who decidedly object to its daily offering of vacant chaff for grain.

In conclusion, let me thank THE TIMES for the solid information and able treatment which to-day's TIMES supplies. I am constrained to ask you to publish this, my indignant protest against The Post's superficial and unfair treatment of the Venezuelan question. It is the only remedy at the command of a READER.

New-York, Oct. 21, 1895.

ACTIVITY OF SPANIARDS

Transatlantic Steamers and Old Cruisers to Become War Ships.

RIFLES AND TORPEDOES ORDERED

If Belligerency of Cuba Were Recognized This Would Be Regarded ed as Violation of International law.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Central News has a dispatch from Madrid saying that the Government has decided upon the arming of several of the Spanish Transatlantic Company's steamers, and the conversion of the old cruisers, Numancia and Victoria, into modern warships.

The steamers Reina Maria Christina, Leon XIII., Alfonso XII., Alfonso XIII., Montevideo, and Pdeso Trustegui will be armed with fourteen-centimeter guns by the beginning of December, and will be sent to Cuba. This action on the part of the Government is generally regarded as a preparatory measure against the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by any American Government.

It is accepted as a certainty that Spain would regard such recognition on the part of any Government as a violation of international law, and would immediately place the nation upon a war-footing, and authorize Spanish vessels to capture upon the seas merchantmen belonging to the nation so recognizing the insurgents.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The Cabinet, at a meeting held yesterday, decided to send the torpedo boats Ariete, Halcon, and Azor to Cuba, and also to purchase immediately 1,500 rifles for the use of the Spanish troops in Cuba.

A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says the inhabitants of Remedios have agreed to defray the cost of the erection of five small forts to initiate the plan of Gen. Campos for the protection of the railway between Caibarien and Santo Espiritu.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—A band of rebels to-day attacked and set fire to the station at Hato Nuevo, in the province of Matanzas. Several houses were burned.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Spain's Prime Minister, Canovas del Castillo, Tells His Impressions.

Canovas del Castillo, Spain's Prime Minister, said to a correspondent of Le Temps of Paris:

"In the United States the sentiments of the population are to be distinguished from the attitude of the Federal Government. It is certain that there is in the United States a great current of sympathy for the insurgents. Why? In the first place, because the insurgents are—insurgents. Then, because—without discernment and without reflection—every American wishes that every European establishment, every European influence, shall disappear from the New World. Nothing more is required to create the current of opinion which I have observed.

"But a current of opinion would give to the insurgents only a moral backing. They need other things. They need arms and money. Here intervene the sugar dealers, who are numerous in the United States, and would like to get rid of their stocks. Ruin or interruption of sugar production in Cuba would marvelously suit the sugar dealers of the United States. It is from them that come the funds that serve to equip boats and fill them with arms and ammunition destined to the insurgents in Cuba.

"American opinion may yield, through a generous illusion, to unreflected enthusiasm; it may naïvely serve private interests under pretexts of liberality, but the Government of the United States has other notions and other duties. I have nothing but praise for the Government of the United States. It is doing all that it can. It is seizing the boats which are sent to Cuba. It is bringing before competent juries the agents of the filibusters. But the competent juries are members of the public. It is not the fault of the United States that juries acquit. The United States have not the monopoly of juries that acquit."

SPANISH RECRUITS FOR CUBA.

A Hundred Were Deserters and the Rest, Mostly Boys, Are Uruguayans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—According to a letter received at the Navy Department from the commander of the United States steamship Yantic, the steamship San Francisco left Montevideo Sept. 16, with more than 1,200 Spaniards enlisted for service in the Spanish Army in Cuba.

About 100 were deserters from the Spanish service, who re-enlisted to secure pardon, while the others were from Uruguay. Nearly all the volunteers were boys. They did not formally enlist on shore, but when on board the vessel each presented a paper, tendering his services to Spain.

On their arrival on the steamship they were taken in charge by a guard of Spanish soldiers. The San Francisco had no Spanish flag or other insignia of nationality.

MRS. BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER'S CONCERT

Two and One-third Piano Concertos Played in One Evening.

Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, who asserts that she is an American pianist, in spite of the fact that she was born on the opposite side of the Atlantic, has been absent from her adopted native land for a year or more on an European tour. She lately returned to America, well laden with German newspaper praise, and her manager set about manufacturing a new enthusiasm for her. That Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler was "indorsed," as the common phrase has it, by the foreign press ought not to have been put forward as a matter of significance in New-York. No one here cares a great deal about German newspaper opinion, for, except in a few honorable instances, it is notoriously open to influences which emanate not from the stage, but from the manager's office. That Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler should suddenly have developed into a female Rubinstein in the atmosphere of the European continent was hardly credible, and last night's concert conclusively demonstrated that she had not developed at all.

Her artistic stature is precisely what it was when she left here. This is not dispraise in one sense, for she was always a woman of musical organization and a pianist of high attainments. Her limitations are very clearly defined, and if they had not been before, last night's concert would have made them so now. Since she was last heard in this city, Mr. Rummel set the fashion of piling up Pelion on Ossa by playing three concertos in one evening, and the lady felt that she must meet the new conditions here by following Mr. Rummel's plan. She selected for last night's exhibition of her powers the Schumann concerto in A minor, the scherzo from Litolff's D minor concerto, and Rubinstein's concerto in D minor.

The performance of the Schumann concerto was distinctly weak. It was emasculated by the player. The Litolff scherzo, a bit of tone. The work is plainly not congenial to the player. The Litolff scherzo, a bit of light-fingered trickery, was played with excellent clearness and delicacy. The Rubinstein concerto was performed just as this same pianist used to perform it, barring a lapse of memory at the beginning of the first movement. This entire movement was played well, but not brilliantly, for the simple reason that Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler lacks the physical power to produce the necessary volume of tone without pounding. The second movement was played with feeling, but here the pianist's deficiencies in respect to tone-coloring—her weakest point—were most noticeable. The last movement was given with fine spirit, and with something of the impetuosity that used to characterize this lady's playing before she began to seek for that repose of style which she has never quite attained.

Mr. Damrosch and his orchestra supplied the accompaniments, which were, unfortunately, neither smooth nor tuneful. The orchestra also played a pastoral by Cherubini, and the intermezzo from Godard's violin concerto.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Copies of dainty French Cabinets at manufacturing prices. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

GIBSON'S DRAWINGS—EARLY ENGLISHMEN AT BLAKESLEE'S.

Frederick Keppel & Co. show at their gallery in East Sixteenth Street some fourscore original drawings by C. D. Gibson. Reproductions of these works have appeared in various periodicals and are more or less familiar to the reading public, but in their large form, and with the breadth and strength of handling more apparent here than in the reductions necessary for publication, the public has a better opportunity to study the technique, the style, the general cleverness, and the artistic qualities of the man.

After a recent trip abroad, Mr. Gibson's manner of working seemed to have undergone considerable change, and there were not lacking those who resented the departure from recognized methods. The artist, however, with a better knowledge of his aims and intentions, has developed himself on these new lines with time and experience. And after an inspection of this collection there will be few, indeed, it is fancied, who will not admit that the change was for the best.

The artist seems to have a thorough mastery over his material, and has been successful in conveying by the most simple lines or masses unusually suggestive results. We may find fault at an occasional repetition of type in his young society youths, his Bishops, or his elderly men, or object to a too frequent insistence on the well-known features of the aged female who invariably plays the mother-in-law and the omnipresent chaperon, but we must admit that Mr. Gibson can, when he wants to, find new and astonishingly faithful faces and figures, and, drawing them from life, render them with almost photographic fidelity.

This is particularly noticeable in the work brought back from Paris, especially that part of the French capital that lies on the Left Bank and is dear to the student under the name of the Latin Quarter. It is, indeed, scarcely necessary to have been there to recognize the exactness of the type, for a glance at such things as Nos. 24, 27, 62, and 71 is quite convincing in the thorough evidence of character cleverly caught, and the spectator cannot but instinctively feel their truths.

Of the larger drawings, "The Reading of the Will" (18) is particularly happy, while "Football" (42) is excellent in composition and action. "The Story of a Sleeve" (26) is dainty, both in idea and execution, and a girl at a piano chatting with a man (15) is genuinely charming. Mr. Gibson's women and men are thoroughly well bred, well groomed, and unquestionably ladies and gentlemen. He is always refined, interesting, and personal in everything he touches. The pictures may be seen until Nov. 7, and are on free exhibition.

Early English pictures at the Blakeslee Galleries, on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, are full of interest and are unusually representative of the school that is now attracting so much attention. The examples are not only of the best men, but are in many cases of the highest order.

A portrait of Hogarth, by himself, is, perhaps, as good a specimen of the handiwork of the famous Englishman as has come to this country. He is seated, with one arm on a table, dressed in a curious manner, with heavily embroidered waistcoat, a green robe, and wearing a quaint velvet cap. The likeness is familiar, the painting is broad and vigorous, and much more loose than in many of his composition pictures.

Near it is a curious canvas, interesting in many ways, and by a man but little known. The artist is William Dobson, a painter with a singular history, who died in London 250 years ago, at the early age of thirty-six. He was a friend of Sir Anthony Van Dyke, whose influence may be seen in his work, and whose friendship procured him a position at Court. The picture by him is of Sir Richard Fanshaw. It is fine in quality of color, excellent in drawing, and wonderfully like the great Walloon. Royalty is here in portraiture, James II., in his state robes, painted by Sir Peter Lely, while, by Thomas Lawrence, the head and shoulders of William IV. are on canvas, swept in with masterly brush strokes and broadly indicated. Over the ermine robe is his Collar of the Golden Fleece and under is the sash of silk and the gorgeous trappings of the King. There is more important work by this artist, however, in the Lady Ellenborough, a beautiful type of patrician Englishwoman, fair to look upon, and ably painted, in low-cut white dress, with a string of pearls about her neck, and nearly as fresh as if the pigment was only just laid on the canvas. There is also a sober, dignified portrait of a man, a certain music composer, named Calcott, whose features the great Lawrence has caught with convincing truthfulness and in a direct and broad way.

A very important example by Francis Cotes is a portrait of Lady Cecil Rice, afterward Baroness Dynever—a large full-length figure of an attractive noblewoman in white and blue, with hair à la Pompadour, a rose in her corsage, and a background of landscape, with brilliant flesh tones against a sky of dark clouds. And a fitting companion piece is an equally large portrait of Sir John Reade, by George Romney. Here the figure is seated on a bank, backed by rich, luminous landscape, while the painting and drawing are of unusually high order. The canvas is from the collection of Sir John Chandos Reade, sixth Baronet, of Stupton Court, Oxfordshire. By our own Copley, there is a quaint portrait of Lord Cornwallis in his red uniform of the British Army, looking, however, anything but warlike, and more as the genial English squire, ruddy and fresh from the hunting field.

Mr. Blakeslee has lent to the forthcoming portrait show at the National Academy of Design that opens next week a dainty panel by Clouet, Holbein-like in its searching for character and exquisite finish; a Von Dalen, a Dutchwoman in big ruff, and a full-length of Lady Burdett, by Lawrence, that has not been exhibited since 1853, when it was shown at the Society of British Artists.

A NEW AMUSEMENT FOR CHILDREN

"Scissorettes," Which Instructs as Well as Pleases Little Ones.

A learned German professor once wrote a long essay on innate artistic sentiment. One of the proofs he advanced was that children, when very young, like to cut figures of persons, animals, and curious designs out of paper. Whether children do this because of innate sentiment is immaterial; the fact remains that this pastime is one most keenly enjoyed by the little ones.

It may have been this essay which suggested "scissorettes," the newest and most charming of educational toys for children. It consists of eight bright colored sheets, in an attractive envelope. On these sheets are printed in outline one hundred familiar forms, many of them dear to young hearts. There is Santa Claus and his prancing reindeers, tearful little Bo-Peep, all kinds of animals, from the savage looking lion to grinning apes, birds, and dolls, all ready to be cut out.

The instruction which children may gain from these "scissorettes," which ostensibly only amuse them, is not to be overlooked. The simplest lessons in natural history are here to be learned, while both the eye and the hand are trained in cutting close to the outline; the first principles of form and color are also absorbed by the little ones, although almost unconsciously.

No end of amusement can be had with the figures. After the child has enjoyed the fun of cutting out the figures, they can be arranged in groups, pictures, or pasted into scrap books. The eight sheets are sold for 10 cents.

This invention, which is copyrighted by Mrs. C. J. Jones, is to be obtained at the Food Show in Madison Square Garden. It is on sale in one of the balconies on the right, entering the Garden.

"Scissorettes" is another instance of the progress made in the education of children under the kindergarten system. The National Kindergarten was founded in 1872, and now has many hundred members scattered all over the world. Its object is to give mothers earnest, personal help in the great work of educating their children. The regular session of the Normal School has already begun. The school is in East Orange, N. J., and has a New-York office at 70 Fifth Avenue. The kindergarten system is taught thoroughly. For those who cannot attend the school a course in correspondence is opened. Emily M. Coe is the Principal.

VESSEL BURNED AT SEA

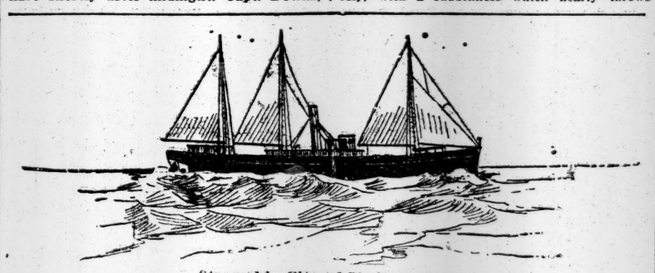
Steamship City of St. Augustine in Flames Off Hatteras.

NOTHING KNOWN ABOUT HER CREW

There Were Twenty Men Aboard, and It Is Hoped They Were Picked Up or Made Land in Safety.

The steamship City of St. Augustine, which only recently had a prominent place in New-York daily newspapers under the display caption of missing or lost, has finally made a spectacular exit from the world afloat. That much is known, but there is no hint as to what has become of the crew.

The news of the disaster was brought yesterday by the Ward Line steamship Orinoco. That vessel sighted the burning wreck of the City of St. Augustine Tuesday night. The Orinoco hove in sight of the flare shortly after midnight. Capt. Downs, to whom the illumination was reported, made out the light to be that for a ship on fire, and the Orinoco was headed for the scene.



Steamship City of St. Augustine,
Burned Off Hatteras and Her Crew Not Heard From.

On ranging near, a vessel blazing from stem to stern was seen. Her masts had gone by the board, her deckhouses had been burned away, and nothing was left standing except the funnel, and that, as it swayed rhythmically with the swell, showed a dull red from the intense heat.

The Orinoco laid by and her officers scanned the waters in every direction searching for some sign of the crew. None was there, however. The passengers, awakened by the glare which shone luridly through the portholes, hurried half dressed on deck and looked with awe upon the destruction of the then unknown vessel.

There were many conjectures as to what ship it was, but these were not set at rest until daylight, when the name, "City of St. Augustine," was deciphered on the stern. When day had broken, lookouts were sent to the masthead to see if any sign of the crew was anywhere visible. They scanned the horizon in vain, and when it was reported that nothing was in sight, the Orinoco set her engines ahead and resumed her journey to this port. The City of St. Augustine then was little more than a blackened hulk, with waves washing over the deck to rise again in a cloud of steam.

The locality in which the vessel was sighted is eighteen miles southeast of Hatteras. It is directly in the path of coastwise traffic, and the hope is that some of these vessels were near and rescued the crew. But it is not unlikely that the crew took to the boats and pulled shoreward, as the land was very near. The sea was smooth at the time, and there is only one reason for supposing that land was not made in safety, and that is the fact that while the ship was abandoned, if abandoned at all, early Tuesday night, no word of the crew has yet been received.

The theory of such a self-effected rescue is therefore considered as unlikely, especially when it is pointed out that seamen when abandoning a burning ship in the track of commerce and in a smooth sea would be more than likely to lay by the vessel, knowing that if they did rescue could not be long delayed, as every ship that sighted the blaze would come near to inquire the cause.

The City of St. Augustine was under the command of Capt. G. H. Goskill. C. Crowell was her first officer, and Peter Murphy was the Chief Engineer. In addition, the vessel carried a crew of seventeen men, but none of their names is known here. The agents of the vessel are Roy & Fickett of 62 South Street. They could give no information as to who comprised the crew other than to furnish the names of the three officers mentioned.

The City of St. Augustine left this port last Saturday, carrying a general cargo, and bound for Jacksonville, Fla. The cargo consisted of 300 tons of general merchandise. The ship was valued at $50,000. Ship and cargo were partly insured. The vessel was a three-masted, schooner-rigged screw steamship of 563.66 tons. She was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1890.

During the inclement gales of last Winter the City of St. Augustine was missing, and eventually showed up at Bermuda, but not until she had been given up as lost. Her coal supply gave out on that occasion, and it was not until she had burned a large part of her cargo that she was able to reach port.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Oct. 23.—Nothing has been heard from any burned vessel along this coast. The Cape Hatteras life-saving station reports seeing a big fire about twenty miles off shore night before last, but does not know what it was.

KANSAS HAS HAD A VERY HARD STRUGGLE

But in Spite of Ten Years' Disasters It Is Still Plucky.

From The Topeka (Kan.) State Capital.

The last ten years have been a trying period for Kansas. Her crops for a majority of those years have fallen far below a fair average yield. In two instances there have been almost complete failures of crops. The boom has come and gone, leaving behind it a trail of failures and broken confidence. At the very most inopportune time for the good name of the State, already injured by heavy borrowing on inflated valuations, the demagogues and dreamers of the People's Party, with their vain panaceas for political and social ills and their schemes of repudiation of debt, swept away old landmarks and ruined credit.

It is not surprising that contending against such adversities, Kansas in the last ten years has added little to her population. It would not be surprising if she had added, indeed, nothing to her total wealth. But disaster has never set back this country in the accumulation of wealth. In spite of wars, conflagrations, and political follies, the country has steadily increased its total of property, and what is true of the country is true particularly of Kansas. The report of the State Board of Agriculture, just issued for the present year, shows that the State since 1885 has gained 66,136 in total population. In the last year the population has declined 3,663. Forty of the 105 counties have made gains, however, from 4,144 in Cherokee to 11 in Cloud. Cherokee's gain in the year is phenomenal, amounting to 15 per cent. Doniphan, with a gain of 2,568, shows even a greater percentage, amounting to over 20 per cent. Shawnee gained 2,858. Wyandotte is still the most populous county in the State, exceeding Shawnee by 9,308, though in the last year Shawnee gained on Wyandotte by over 2,000.

While the State as a whole has increased in population but little in ten years, its wealth has steadily advanced. Railroad property since 1885 has increased by $30,000,000; real estate in towns and cities increased at least $75,000,000, and farm lands by nearly $200,000,000. If in such times the State showed so proud a record, a period of good times, with crops and good prices, will place sunny Kansas in the lead of Western States.

Not to Operate a Telephone Line.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday of the Smith-Vassar Telephone Company, with $1,000,000 capital. Among the incorporators is Frederick J. Winston.

Mr. Winston said last night that as far as he knew the new company only intended to manufacture electrical devices, and if possible equip other lines. There was no intention, he said, of operating a line of its own.

When asked what caused the company to choose the name, combining, as it does, the names of two of the best-known women's colleges in the country, Mr. Winston smiled and said "It was suggested."

OUTBURSTS OF SPANISH SINCERITY

Gen. Montenegro Tells Cubans They Must Surrender or Be Exterminated.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Spaniard is not generally a skillful dissembler. His habits of personal pride and bigotry of convictions incapacitate him for successful hypocrisy. Facts are not seldom inconvenient to him, and he would fain suppress or disguise them; but the task is not congenial, and he generally bungles in the overzealous endeavor or "gets mad" in the course of the distasteful process and nullifies it all in an outburst of vigorous sincerity.

An amusing illustration is afforded by the recently published interview with Major Gen. Pedro Mella Montenegro, Civil and Military Governor of Puerto Principe, and Marshal Campos's chief aid in the Cuban war. It was clearly the well-defined object of the interview, which is aimed at conciliating the Yankees, to express moderation and liberality; to show how kind and well-disposed the metropolis has been and is toward the Cubans, and how they would obtain reform, liberty, and prosperity if they only kept quiet. But Gen. Mella does not believe a word of all this. "He knows better," and it is really interesting to see how the old soldier lapses again and again into truth, to the great detriment of his thesis.

After a very fervid picture by the General's admirer of his diplomatic and liberal qualities, fitting him thoroughly to second cordially the Pacificator Campos and all his plans, unexpectedly, with a suddenness which nearly throws you off your feet, Pacificator No. 2 launches into this ultra-diplomatic declaration: "There will be no compromise. Unconditional surrender is all that can save the insurgents from being wholly exterminated." That is indeed pacification with a vengeance.

But the old warrior catches his breath. He resumes diplomacy and dilates upon the political liberties of Cuba, her representation in the Cortes, her courts of justice, organized "as those of Spain itself," her higher federal officers and collectors, "appointed just as they are in the United States," the ever ready willingness of Spain to remedy administrative evils as soon as Cubans cease to revolt. But that is too much for the honest, old, and vehement soul; he cannot stand it any longer, and breaks out into the forcible assertion that Cuba shall never be given autonomy; that she is "no more entitled to it than any province of Spain"—Catalonia, for instance—that "to grant her such liberties Spain would have to remodel her own Constitution and radically change her entire system of national government." Holy power of truth in the soldier's heart!

The last touch of the General's diplomacy is delightful and as delicate in its coloring as the first blush of morn in the eastern sky. He deems it politic to throw a special sop to that nation of traders and shopkeepers, the Yankees, who, after all, have only one object in life—the mighty dollar.

"The Yankee wants the trade of Cuba and nothing more. By the continuance of friendly relations with Cuba, the United States may obtain from Cuba, under the Spanish flag, through wise and just reciprocal treaties, that portion of the island's trade which is naturally hers." We all know what we did get from Spain under those same conditions.

We are assured, in closing, that the General's views are probably a more perfect reflection of Spanish opinions than anything else that has been printed by the American press.

The plaintiff has spoken; the defendant may well rest his case. SPECTATOR.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1895.

Care for the Public Health in Buffalo.

From The Buffalo Courier.

Hereafter the Health Department will furnish daily to the Buffalo Library a list of houses in the city in which there is contagious disease. This will be a safeguard to the health of the people, and it will obviate the destruction of many books. It has been the custom of the library authorities to destroy all books which by mistake had been permitted to go to contaminated houses.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

Choose the Best.

Dentifrices are as "plenty as blackberries," but there is only one preparation which thoroughly cleanses and whitens the teeth without injuring their substance. That preparation is SOZODONT.

Flint's Fine Furniture
is in sympathy with the thoughts and plans of every buyer. See the elegant Fall stock. 45 West 23d St.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. Keleta and Madawaska, **E. & W.** Two deep fold collars.

MARRIED.

BONSALL—CORNELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1895, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 45 West 49th St., by the Rev. Charles Eaton, Mrs. Emma Van Deusen Cornell to Seymour Wentworth Bonsall.

HAYDEN—CHATFIELD.—At Trinity Chapel, Oct. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, Hattie Louise, only daughter of Frances A. and the late Hon. G. A. Hayden of Essex, Conn., and stepdaughter of the late D. W. Streeter of Brooklyn, N. Y., to John Edwards Chatfield, all of New-York. No cards.

HEGAMAN—COLES.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, by the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Edward Judson, D. D., at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barak G. Coles, to John Rogers Hegaman, Jr.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1895, at her residence, at Peekskill, N. Y., Anna O. Abbott, widow of the late Dr. Abbott, U. S. A., and daughter of the late David Watkinson, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral at Hartford, Thursday afternoon, 24th inst.

BAYNES.—At his late residence, on Fourth day (Wednesday) morning, Tenth month (October) 23d, after a short illness, Oswald Baynes, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting House, 144 East 20th St., New-York, on Sixth day (Friday) morning, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock.

English papers please copy.

EDGAR.—At Newport, R. I., Oct. 22, 1895, William Edgar, son of Eliza L. Edgar and the late William Edgar, aged 21 years.

KERR.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at his late residence, 68 West 12th St., Samuel Kerr.

Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral services at residence, Friday evening, Oct. 25, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

SMITH.—At Point la Vista, Fla., on Saturday, Oct. 19, Mary A., wife of the late Merritt Haviland Smith.

Funeral at First Methodist Church, Yonkers, on Friday, Oct. 25, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, New-York City, N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R., at 1:10 P. M. Interment private.

TEESE.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 23, 1895, Mary Halsted, widow of Conrad Teese, aged 92 years.

Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church Chapel, Broad St., Newark, on Friday, Oct. 25, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

VERREN.—On the 22d inst., at Baltimore, Louise A. S., daughter of Mrs. Anna and the late Adolph L. Alker, and widow of the late Thomas Verren.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WALSH.—Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, Virginia, daughter of Sam

JUMPERS HAD A QUIET DAY

Only Three Good Races at Westchester Yesterday.

FEW ENTRIES IN TWO EVENTS

Duke of Abercorn Turned the Tables on The Peer in the Steeplechase—Two Falls in a Hurdle Race.

The second day's races of the New-York Steeplechase Association, run over the grounds of the Westchester Racing Association yesterday, were decidedly tame. One of the races proved to be a walk-over, and two of them had but two starters. The jumpers were in good form again, as on the opening day, and able to go the course, not a tumble occurring in the steeplechases. Two horses fell in one of the hurdle races, but no one was injured. Not over 2,000 persons were out to see the sport.

A hurdle race for maidens at a mile and a half over six flights of hurdles began the sport, all but one of the eleven entered going to the post. Fugitive, owned by "Jim" Crosby of Providence, was made the favorite, with Daybreak and Jim McLaughlin both backed as good things for the event. Daybreak flattered his backers greatly by leading the field for a mile, with Fugitive and Daly his closest companions. At next to the last hurdle Daybreak faltered, and Fugitive and Daly both passed him, taking the last hurdle well together. On the flat, Fugitive easily outran Daly, and won very handily by a couple of lengths from Daly, who was a half dozen lengths in front of Poteen, one of B. F. Clyde's imported horses. All the starters made the circuit of the course without a stumble or a blunder.

The second was a race at the same distance, the only difference being that it was for handicap horses instead of maidens. It also had ten starters, but they did not do so well as the maidens, two of them—My Luck and Woodford—both falling at next to the last hurdle. Fortunately, neither of the riders or horses was injured, McInerney remounting and riding Woodford to the finish. Alimark, who was first to fall with My Luck, had a very narrow escape from being trampled to death by Queen of Scots and Marcus, who were just behind him, but fortunately escaped uninjured, crawling out to the infield to recover from the shaking-up he received.

During the first mile of the race Winship and San Joaquin cut out the running for the field, St. Anthony being far in the rear, and making a pitiable exhibition for a horse that has performed so well in public in the past. Just before the top of the hill was reached, Mr. Persse sent Caraccas up to the front, and thereafter it was a race between Caraccas and San Joaquin, Winship dropping back beaten as the first hurdle in the stretch was reached. Olindo's rider made a desperate effort and was close to the leaders until the last hurdle was jumped. Then San Joaquin and Caraccas drew away from him on the flat, and San Joaquin won rather cleverly from Caraccas, with Olindo third.

Only Meadowlark appeared for the half-bred hunters' steeplechase, and was awarded the race without the formality of going over the course. Mr. Persse merely made his weight, paraded in front of the grand stand, and then weighed out. That was all there was to the race.

The Duke of Abercorn, who was beaten by The Peer a week ago in the steeplechase at three miles, turned the tables yesterday, and gave The Peer a sound beating, finishing a half dozen lengths in front of his rival. There were six starters in the event, and all the horses went the course in good shape and without a mistake. It was a pretty spectacle, El Dorado and Duke of Abercorn leading the party, and pulling closely together, with The Peer a few lengths behind them. Chevy Chase and May Blossom going together like a pair a few lengths further back, and The Duffer bringing up the rear many lengths away. They ran and jumped in this order from the start all around the field and until the top of the hill was reached. Then Mr. Persse sent Duke of Abercorn out and opened up a gap of a dozen lengths from El Dorado, who, tiring, had fallen back on even terms with The Peer. Duke of Abercorn took the last two jumps, which are hurdles, with a good lead, and, though he was tiring, managed to get home winner of the race. After the two last jumps, Brazil sent The Peer after Duke of Abercorn, but the little horse did not have enough speed to catch the big chestnut. El Dorado finished third, with May Blossom and Chevy Chase running in company at the finish, as they had all through the race, and The Duffer bringing up the rear.

The three-mile steeplechase was a complete farce, six of the seven entries declared Larry, the only starter against him, that he won by a quarter of a mile, finishing under a pull at that.

A run of a mile and a quarter on the flat wound up the racing, Bathampton and Balmar being the only starters, Farad riding the first named and Sloan the latter. The betting was about even between the pair. Bathampton made the running to the stretch, when Balmar took command and won by a half length in a drive.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; maiden hurdle race for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Time—2:50.

1—Fugitive, J. M. Crosby's b. g., 3 years, by Faustus-English Lass, 134 pounds.....(Veach)
2—Daly, W. C. Daly's b. g., 4, 145.....(Whyburn)
3—Poteen, B. F. Clyde's b. g., 3, 130.(O'Callahan)
4—Daybreak, 4, 145. | 8—J. McLaugh'n, 6, 165.
5—Maretti, 3, 131. | 9—Kandor, 3, 136.
6—Richards, 3, 131½. | 10—Hellas, 4, 152.
7—Primus, 5, 162.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9–5..Fugitive	7–10	10–1..Richards	4–1
20–1..Daly	4–1	10–1..Primus	4–1
10–1..Poteen	4–1	5–1..J. McL'h'n	8–5
4–1..Daybreak	7–2	10–1..Kandor	4–1
5–1..Maretti	3–1	10–1..Hellas	4–1

Won by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Hurdle handicap; guaranteed value $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Time—2:49¾.

1—San Joaquin, J. M. Crosby's br. g., aged, by Longfellow-Santa Anita Belle, 135 pounds.....(Veach)
2—Caraccas, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 4, 142.....(Mr. Persse)
3—Olindo, F. Gebhard's b. g., 3, 142½.....(Billings)
4—Queen of Scots, 6, 130. | 8—St. Anthony, 160.
5—Marcus, 6, 148. | 9—Woodford, a., 150.
6—Winship, 4, 138. | *—My Luck, 6, 147.
7—Rose Howard, a., 133.
*Fell.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
30–1..San Joaquin	4–1	7–1..Winship	5–2
7–2..Caraccas	6–5	10–1..Rose Howard	4–1
15–1..Olindo	2–1	0–1..St. Anthony	2–1
15–1..Q'n of Scots	6–1	7–1..Woodford	5–2
10–1..Marcus	4–1	2–1..My Luck	7–10

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Half-bred hunters' steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; to the winner $250 in money or plate, $35 to second, and $35 to third. About two and a half miles. Walk over.

Meadow Lark, W. C. Hayes's b. g., by None Such-Meadow Lass, 169 pounds.....(Mr. Persse)

***

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap steeplechase. Two miles. Time—3:52.

1—Duke of Abercorn, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., 5 years, by Duke of Magenta-Lady Lumley, 146 pounds.....(Mr. Persse)
2—The Peer, Broad Hollow Stable's ch. g., 169.....(Brazil)
3—El Dorado, S. S. Howland's gr. h., 5, 138.....(Chandler)
4—May Blossom, 4, 140. | 6—The Duffer, 6, 138.
5—Chevy Chase, 6, 140.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8–5..Duke of Abercorn	1–2	4–1..May Blossom	1–1
2–1..The Peer	3–5	7–1..Chevy Chase	2–1
15–1..El Dorado	4–1	50–1..The Duffer	Field

Won by six lengths; two lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. About three miles. Time—6:21. No bid for the winner.

1—Lafayette, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4 years, by Linden-Bonnie Bess, 142 pounds, $400.....(Gracken)
2—Larry, John Kipp's br. h., a., 157, $400.....(Burgess)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1–3..Lafayette		15–2..Larry	

Won by a quarter of a mile.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $450, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; handicap, for all ages. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:13.

1—Belmar, Preakness Stable's gr. c., 3 years, by Belvidere-Adele, 112 pounds.....(Sims)
2—Bathampton, Marcus Daly's br. h., 4, 117.....(Taral)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9–10..Belmar	Won by a neck.	9–10..Bathampton	

To Race at Westchester To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for maiden two-year-olds, to be ridden by jockeys never having ridden a winner. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Mr. Reel	105	Whippany	100
Sapelo	105	Republican	97
Bon Ami	105	Wexford	97
Millie L.	102	Nil Desperandum	97
Sebastian	102	Lillie Mills	97
Sunrise II.	102	John Haines	97
Medica	102	Sissiretta	97
Patrol	102	Rockledge	97
Princess Joan	102	Holsterous	97
Royal H.	100	Maxima	97
Nantucket	100		

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap for all ages. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile.

Rubicon	120	Preston	110
Peacemaker	118	Prince Lief	103
Ben Brush	117	Silver H.	98
Discount	114		

THIRD RACE.—Fashion Stakes, for fillies two years old, of $75 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Eclipse course; six furlongs.

Amanda V.	115	St. Agnes	105
Woodvine	110	Bessie Browning	105

FOURTH RACE.—Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward of $100 each, the association to add the amount necessary to make the gross value of the stakes to be $3,500, of which $700 to second and $300 to third. One mile and three-quarters.

Henry of Navarre	130	Rey El Santa Anita	126
Clifford	128	Andrews	85

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. The Withers mile.

Adelbert	114	Charade	107
Sir Francis	114	Lochinvar	107
Hugh Penny	110	Marshall	107
Harry Reed	109	Melba	106
April Fool	108	Hessie	105
Doggett	108	Sir Dixon, Jr.	98
Captain T.	107	Bombazette	95
Eclipse	107	Phoebus	95

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Sister Mary	130	Augusta Belle	114
Lake Shore	128	Stonenellie	102
Deersiayer	120	Kisbern	100

BARNEY IN THE LEAD.

The 2:08 Pace at Saugus Brings Out Close Contests.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The 2:08 pace at Saugus was a big guess to-day. Barney, Paul, and Mascot, Jr., sold at even money, and the race remains unfinished, with the chances in favor of Barney going a great first heat. Paul got his stride toward the last, and he appeared invincible. The last three finishes between Paul and Mascot, Jr., were exceedingly close.

In the trot Thompson sold for $20 and the field for $40, Nellie N. being the good thing in the field. Thompson dogged it, and Golden Bells, a rank outsider, won handily.

The summaries:

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Golden Bells, ch. m., by Don Carlos, dam by Arnold's Red Buck, (Dodge).....4 1 1 2 1
Thompson, blk. g., by Redwood Boone, (Harris).....3 2 2 1 2
Riplet, b. m., by Phallus, (Eathbun).....1 5 5 5 5
Nellie N., blk. m., (Boss).....2 4 4 3 4
Garry Wilkes, b. g., (McCoy).....5 3 3 4 3

Time—2:25¾; 2:20½; 2:20¾; 2:21; 2:22.

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse $400. (Unfinished.)

Barney, b. g., by Barney Wilkes, (Brock).....1 1 3 3 3
Paul, ch. g., by Bald Hornet, (Golden).....2 2 2 0 1
Mascot, Jr., b. g., by Wilkes Hurrah, (Sheridan).....3 3 1 0 2
S. R., ch. g., (Rathbun).....dis

Time—2:12¾; 2:12½; 2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:14½.

KEEPS HIS EYES OPEN.

Another Story of How "Pittsburg Phil" Makes a Lucky Hit.

"People wonder how 'Pittsburg Phil' gets his money, do they?" said a race-track frequenter. "I know Phil well, and one 'off day'—that is, when there was no racing on the big tracks around New-York—there was a party of us went down to play Brighton Beach. There was no anti-bookmaking law then.

"I never saw exactly such a day, as far as the weather went, only over at Guttenberg in the Winter time. There came rolling in from the sea a most dense fog, the air was raw and clammy, and one could see only a few feet in front of his nose. We were standing close to the first book, next to the track, at the corner of the betting ring. Nobody thought of playing the race then on, for engaged were a very sorry lot of selling platers.

"The prices on the bookmaker's slate were easily to be seen, but the noise of the betting ring alone served to indicate that any other pencilers were doing business, for, as I said before, the fog shut everything from view. Presently I saw "Red Jim" Carroll hurrying along, and he hastened up to the man on the block and whispered something in his ear. Immediately the man changed 8 to 1 to 20 to 1 against a certain horse, and began to bellow (he had a voice like a foghorn) the increased odds.

"Carroll had slipped away and was lost in the gloom. Turning to speak to Pittsburg Phil, I found him gone—where, no one seemed to know.

"In a few minutes, when we went up in the stand to see the race, there we found our friend, eagerly watching for the horses to show through the veil of mist as they headed into the stretch for home. Presently, along by the eighth post, appeared something that looked like the shadow of a horse. 'Why, look there!' cried Phil, 'that fellow has the race all to himself,' and sure enough he passed the judges before the ruck could be seen for the fog.

"When the winner's number went up, Phil quietly said, 'Say, boys, that was the baby they played to win, and wasn't that a smooth way for Carroll to hunch the price! I don't know what they got on, but I do know I won $4,400."

TROTTERS AND ROADSTERS SOLD.

Stock from Reed Fritz's Farm Fetch Fair Prices.

The special sale of trotters, road, and coach horses of Reed Fritz of Easton, Penn., at the American Exchange yesterday, was fairly successful. An unusually large crowd was present, and the bidding was spirited throughout. The highest price obtained for a pair was paid by Max Casperri of this city for Major and Mack, $580. They will be shipped to Europe.

Tom Bailey, a bay gelding, with a record of 2:27¾ over the Waverly track, was sold to B. Meyer of Newark, N. J., for $325, the highest price paid for a single horse. The summary:

PROPERTY OF REED FRITZ.

King Actor, ch. g., by Marlborough, dam by Wilkie Collins, 5 years, 15.3 hands; J. F. Baxter, New-York City.....$225
Prince, ch. g., by Almont Chief, dam by Prince of Orange, 5 years, 15.1 hands; J. F. Baxter, New-York City.....150
Captain and Colonel, b. gs., 5 and 6 years, 16 hands; M. S. Wormser, New-York City.....500
Major and Mack, ch. and blk. gs., by Major Easton, 6 years, 16 hands; Max Casperri, New-York City.....580
Bay gelding, standard bred, 7 years, 15.1 hands; G. Inman, Maplecroft, Balto, England.....190
Bay Rene, b. m., by Marquis Rene, and Alice H., b. m., by Espay's St. Lawrence, 7 and 6 years, 16 hands; Andrew Dunn, Fort Plains, N. Y.....450
Nellie Noble, b. m., by Richard Allen, 7 years, 16 hands; S. Neuberger, New-York City.....165
Drum Major, b. g., by Major Landers, 7 years, 15.1 hands; J. Maguire, New-York City...185
Davey and Douglas, blk. gs., by Pendennis, 5 and 6 years, 15.2 hands; F. Leaycraft, New-York City.....400
Chief, b. g., by Almont Chief, 6 years, 15.2 hands; E. Campbell, Newark, N. J.....215
Cash and Credit, b. gs., 5 and 6 years, 15.2 hands; Dr. T. M. Lloyd, Brooklyn, N. Y...300
Fifty, b. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands, Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, New-York City.....185
Puck and Tom, br. and b. gs., 5 years, 15.3 and 16 hands; S. Missinger, New-York City.
Bruce, br. g., by Granby, dam Hannah, by Almont Forest, 6 years, 16 hands; R. T. Palmer, New-York City.....230
Occo, b. g., by Carbonized, dam Cleolia, by Ottawa, Chief and Coxey, b. g., by Eryrin, dam by Ebony Wilkes, 4 and 5 years, 15.3 hands; J. F. Baxter, New-York City.....150
Dick and Dock, b. g., 5 and 6 years, 15.2 hands; J. Bailey, New-York City.....335
Tom Bailey, br. g., 2:27¾, 7 years, 15.2 hands; B. Meyer, Newark, N. J.....180
.....325

Trotting at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The Fall meeting of the Middletown Driving Association was held here this afternoon. The attendance was quite large and much interest was manifested in the different events. The summaries follow:

2:26 Class, Trotting and Pacing.

Fitch Clark, b. h., J. Van Nuyse, Goshen.....1 1 1
Victore, br. g., Cornwall Farm, Cornwall.....2 2 4
Nora L., b. m., Robert Lemon, Middletown.....4 3 2
Dutchy, blk. g., C. E. Casterline, Florida.....3 4 3

Time—2:28½; 2:27¾; 2:30.

2:34 Class, Trotting and Pacing.

Starlight, ch. g., Hunt Brothers, Florida.....3 1 1 1
Phillip H., br. h., Simon Walsh, Montgomery.....1 2 3 2
Garland, b. g., Charles Burand, Newburg.....4 3 2 4
Zeela C., b. m., De Witt Green, Chester.....2 5 4 5
Falks, b. m., E. C. Fraser, Middletown.....5 4 5 3
Dick, b. g., Homestead Farm, Middletown.....6 dis.

Time—2:27¼; 2:32; 2:33¾; 2:27½.

Gentlemen's Road Race.

Herminnie, b. m., R. D. Stratton, Middletown.....1 2 1 1
Major C., ch. h., J. W. Thom, Middletown.....4 1 3 4

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Frank Ellis, b. g., Homestead Farm, Middletown.....2 3 2 2
Beulah, b. m., G. L. Durland, Slate Hill.....3 5 5 3
Fancy H., b. m., T. Hennessy, Circleville.....5 4 4 5
Whirl Wilkes, br. m., W. P. Uptegrove, Middletown.....6 6 6 ds
Governor, r. g., Lucius Robinson, Middletown.....7 7 dis.

Time—2:47½; 2:47½; 2:50; 2:46¾.

PRINCETON, 22; UNION, 0.

The Tigers Disappointed the Students by Playing a Weak Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—The Princeton football eleven made a poor showing against the Union team here to-day. Only 22 points were secured by the Tigers in two halves of twenty and fifteen minutes each. The small score was not due to the strength of Union, but rather to the poor work of the Tigers.

Team play was entirely wanting, and fumbling was frequent. The backs were slow in starting, and the line was listless. The interference was sluggish, when formed at all, and was easily broken. The first half gave Princeton a score of three touch-downs and a safety netting 16 points. In the first few minutes of play a quick and snappy game was seen, two touch-downs being made in three minutes and a half. After that the game was slow. Union chose the kick-off, and kicked to Princeton's ten-yard line. Pope regained twenty yards, and on the line-up Princeton kicked. The ball was interfered with, and Johnston fell on it for the Tigers on Union's twenty-five-yard line. Baird and Bannard bucked the line for gains aggregating seventeen yards, and Riggs was shoved over the line for the first touch-down after two minutes' play.

After the second kick-off, the ball was down on Princeton's twenty-five-yard line. Pope kicked to Union's thirty-yard line, and Cochran fell on the ball on Union's fumble. Riggs got ten yards, and Baird made a pretty dash through Thomas for fifteen yards and a touch-down, after a minute and a half's play.

On the third kick-off Baird returned the ball to the middle of the field, and Union had it for the first time. Mass plays were tried, but availed nothing, and the pigskin was Princeton's on downs.

Princeton then rushed the ball to Union's twenty-yard line, when a bad fumble by Church gave it to Union. Mass play was again tried, and Union secured her distance but once, Cochran kicking in fine form. Pope then punted. Smith caught the ball on Union's two-yard line, and Cochran forced him over the line for a safety. On good end plays, Princeton soon had the leather on Union's fifteen-yard line, and Baird tried for a goal, but the ball went wild of its mark. One more touch-down was secured in the first half, Poe making a pretty run of twenty yards on a double pass, and crossing Union's line. Time for the first half was called with the ball on Union's twenty-five-yard line.

In the second half Princeton rushed the ball down the field several times, and lost it repeatedly on fumbles, and was unable to score before eight minutes had expired. Then Fulton, who had succeeded Baird at right half, got around Crichton for a pretty run and a touch-down. No more scoring was done. The ball was in Princeton's possession most of the time until the close of the game, but Union secured it twice on downs.

Time was called just as Princeton was about to make another touch-down, the ball being on Union's five-yard line. For Princeton, Hinson, Cochran, Baird, and Bannard put up the best game, and Taylor distinguished himself for Union.

Princeton students feel not a little depressed at the continued poor showing of their team. Princeton used the new Harvard-Princeton rules, but Capt. Lea allowed Union to play under the Harvard-Pennsylvania system. Union's mass plays were of little effect, however. The elevens lined up as follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Union.
Johnston, Hinson	Left end	Mallony, Hilton
Church	Left tackle	Thomas, Palmer
Riggs	Left guard	Blodgett
Dickey, Hunt	Centre	Terry
Rhodes, Wentz	Right guard	Willis
Hunt, Lea	Right tackle	Beckwith (Capt.)
Cochran	Right end	Crichton
Poe	Quarter back	Smith, Peters
Baird, Fulton	Left half back	Lyon, Taylor
Bannard	Right half back	Myers
Pope	Full back	Sweetland

Touch-downs—Baird, Riggs, Poe, Fulton. Goals from touch-down—Baird, Lea. Safety touch-down—Smith. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Referee—Mr. Wood. Linesmen—Mr. Barnett and Mr. Greenman.

YALE'S STRONG GAME.

Beat Williams 54 to 0 by Playing Fine Football.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—The largest score the Yale football eleven has made this year was rolled up against the Williams eleven this afternoon at the Yale Field. The final figures stood 54 to 0. The play was at times brilliant by both teams, Dewitt, Jerrems, and Rodgers covering more than half the field in runs, and Williams twice rushing the ball within the Yale twenty-five-yard line.

Yale's scoring was evenly distibuted, 26 points being made the first half, and 28 in the second. Capt. Corbin played but fifteen minutes, being compelled to retire with a sprained knee. Yale played a close, compact wedge game, with sharp massing, but poor end circling interference. Williams made some good gains on trick plays, but were generally blocked on four downs. Draper made several fine runs, the longest being twenty-five yards, the best gain made against Yale on the home grounds.

Williams employed a useless kick-off, punting the ball along the ground, and trusting to a fumble to recover it again. Lea made some fine tackles for Williams, and preventing Yale from gaining well in the centre. Rushes for the largest made by Yale against any eleven this year, and is nearly double that of Harvard against Williams two weeks ago. Yale has now played all the members of the Triangular League, scoring 28 against Dartmouth, 38 against Amherst, and 54 against Williams.

About 2,000 spectators witnessed the game, and the plays were the most enthusiastically cheered of any this season. The line-up of Lea, Benjamin, and Chamberlain, the novices who were given a try on the Yale eleven, was very satisfactory.

The line up:

Yale.	Position.	Williams.
Lea	Right end	Rutter, Ryan
Murphy, Chamberlain	Right tackle	Somoskeoy
Sheldon	Right guard	Kotz
Cross	Centre	Wright
Chadwick, Longacre	Left guard	Lee
Rodgers	Left tackle	Bockes
Bass	Left end	Whitney
Fincke	Quarter back	Watson
Thorne, Benjamin	Right half back	Stevens
Dewitt, Squire	Left half back	James, Ryan
Jerrems	Full back	Draper

Touch-downs—Jerrems 3, Benjamin, Lea 2, Rodgers, Chamberlain, 1. Goals kicked—Jerrems, 7. Time—Twenty-minute halves. Referee—Mr. Lockwood of Williams. Umpire—Mr. Knapp of Yale. Linesmen—Mr. Di Silbour and McKee of Yale.

CADETS' FOOTBALL TEAM.

The Yale Game Looked Forward to as a Test of Their Strength.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The result of the football game with Tufts last Saturday was not satisfactory to either the cadets or their friends. The score was 35 to 0, but it would have been higher had the soldiers played their usual brilliant game. The fact that so much fumbling was done leaves the standing of the team in more doubt than ever, and the Yale game is now looked forward to as the surest means of testing the cadets' strength. No one here has any idea how the Yale game will go, but it is hoped the team will make a better showing than it did last Saturday. The Tufts team was weak. Sedgwick, Hewitt, Butterfield, and Adams were strong men, who tackled well and kept up their ends, but they were without good support.

Of the West Pointers, Stacy, King, Lott, and Nolan did the best work, but there was much fumbling, which was taken advantage of by the visitors.

Dartmouth will play here next Saturday, and as that team is a fairly good one, hot work may be expected. The following Saturday the Yale and cadet teams will meet on the gridiron for the third time. The cadets are sanguine in regard to the game with Eli. They profess to be all at sea as to the actual strength of their team, but hope to make at least as good a showing as they did against Harvard.

Stacy was not seriously injured in Saturday's game. He would have played to a finish, but was not permitted to do so. He is now in as good condition as ever, and will probably be in the line-up against Dartmouth Saturday.

The Wesleyans having failed to accept a challenge for Nov. 9, that date is open, but will possibly be given to the second eleven.

Amherst, 16; Wesleyan, 14.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 23.—The Amherst football eleven repeated its work of last week this afternoon, and administered another defeat to Wesleyan, the score at the end of the game being, Amherst, 16; Wesleyan, 14. The failure of the latter to kick two goals lost the game for the Middletown people. There was much wrangling during the game, and bad blood displayed itself frequently. Wesleyan claimed that the referee, who was Amherst's trainer, and was flagrantly partial. Twenty-minute halves were played. The teams lined up as follows:

Wesleyan.	Position.	Amherst.
Young	Left end right	Hall
Searles	Left tackle right	Tyler, (Capt.)
Noyes	Left guard right	Warren
Sibley	Centre	Fostick
Townsend	Right guard left	Kimball
Fuller	Right tackle left	Straight
Rogers	Right end left	Mossman
Wilson, (Capt.)	Quarter back	Thomas
C. Raymond	Left half right	Foster
Gilmore	Right half left	Whitney
Norris	Full back	Griffin

It will be seen from the foregoing that Lord Dunraven does not venture to deny the interview,

ROSE CHANGES HIS MIND

Cables a Withdrawal of His Challenge for the America's Cup.

YACHTSMEN VERY MUCH DISAPPOINTED

Does Not Want to Slight Lord Dunraven—A Yacht Race for the Cup May Yet Be Arranged.

Charles Day Rose has withdrawn his challenge for the America's Cup, and the chances of an international yacht race here next year are looking anything but bright. Yesterday morning Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New-York Yacht Club received this cablegram:

NEWMARKET, Oct. 23.

Oddie, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, New-York:

Owing to general impression that my challenge might be construed as an expression of opinion on the result of the last race, I must regret having to ask you to withdraw the same.

CHARLES D. ROSE.

Mr. Oddie at once sent this reply to Mr. Rose:

Charles D. Rose, 39 Hill Street, Berkley Square, London:

Cable announcing withdrawal of your challenge received. ODDIE, Secretary.

Later in the day a cablegram was received from Secretary Percy Thellusson of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club confirming Mr. Rose's withdrawal. This message was also acknowledged by Mr. Oddie. The two cablegrams were as follows:

RYDE, Oct. 23.

Secretary New-York Yacht Club, New-York:

Have received letter from Rose withdrawing challenge for America's Cup. Have called committee. Will mail you officially.

THELLUSSON, Secretary.

Oct. 23.

Thellusson, Ryde, Eng.:

Your cable this date received.

ODDIE, Secretary.

The withdrawal of Mr. Rose's challenge was a great surprise to most yachtsmen, and the members of the New-York Yacht Club were very gloomy all day. When Mr. Rose challenged last month, he was praised very highly and his prompt action was regarded as a thorough indorsement of the rulings of the Cup and Regatta Committees during the recent fiasco. Many of the members of these committees patted each other on the back and remarked that Lord Dunraven was not supported by yachtsmen in his own country, and that he would never be heard of again in yachting circles.

Why Mr. Rose withdrew is not definitely known. Some think that he has had a talk with Lord Dunraven, and that he has been won over to the Earl's way of thinking. In an interview recently, Mr. Rose said that if the challenge was regarded as a slight to Lord Dunraven, he would withdraw it.

It is probable that a number of things have made Mr. Rose change his mind. When he challenged it was reported that it was simply done to show that British yachtsmen did not support Lord Dunraven. This report was made so much of that Mr. Rose had to deny it, and stated that he had decided to challenge before the recent unpleasantness occurred. Then another report was circulated that the Prince of Wales was the promoter of the challenge, and that the Prince had done so because he did not think favorably of Lord Dunraven's action. Mr. Rose had to deny that the Prince of Wales was in any way connected with the new yacht, or had had anything to do with the challenge. The Prince of Wales, too, denied that he was associated with Mr. Rose as a challenger.

Then the story of Mr. Rose not being an Englishman was brought out. Mr. Rose is the son of Sir John Rose, an Englishman, and was born in Canada, an English colony. This story caused the challenger considerable annoyance, and then the English press abused him and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club for having challenged so quickly and before Lord Dunraven's side of the story of the recent trouble here had been heard. These annoyances coming quickly one after the other, are thought to have disgusted Mr. Rose, and made him decide to withdraw before any more trouble was caused.

Whatever may have been the cause, yachtsmen here are very much disappointed. A good season was expected here next year, with the Valkyrie and Distant Shore both in these waters, and now all plans have been knocked on the head.

Chairman James D. Smith of the America's Cup Committee was seen at his Broad Street office yesterday. He said:

"This is, of course, a great disappointment to us, for I suppose that we will have no race next year with the Englishman. Being, as I am, a member of the Cup Committee, I cannot express any opinion at present. After the reasons for Mr. Rose's withdrawal are known, I may have a little to say. I expect to receive at any moment the cable which he notified Mr. Oddie that he had sent to me.

"I do not think that he could have been dissatisfied with the conditions which we offered him, because they were not final, and we asked him to make any suggestions as to changes that he might have deemed desirable."

"Do you think that Lord Dunraven induced Mr. Rose to withdraw the challenge because he felt that it was a reflection on him?" was asked.

"I must decline to express any opinion at present," replied Mr. Smith.

"Do you believe there is any chance of the Valkyrie's racing here next year?"

"She cannot race for the cup, of course, for the reason that the rules declare that no defeated yacht can compete for it again within two years."

There is still a chance of there being a race for the cup next year. Sir George Newnes has expressed a desire to challenge, and Henry Mor, an Australian, has raised £30,000 by popular subscription to build a yacht and race for the cup. There is plenty of time yet for these two gentlemen to arrange for a race next year if they still wish to do so.

Sir George Newnes might reasonably be expected to challenge, because he was defeated for Parliament at the last election by "Harry" McCalmont. Both were candidates for the Newmarket Division. Sir George is a Conservative, and represented the religious and reform element. He was seeking re-election. "Harry" McCalmont was supported by the Sporting League, and was elected.

Twelve years ago George Newnes was Postmaster of the town of Salford, in Lancashire. Now he owns Tit Bits, a weekly comic paper; The Strand Magazine, and other periodicals. He started Tit Bits, and has made a fortune out of it. He offered every week £100 to the heirs of any person killed with a copy of the paper on his person. Every few weeks he offers a five-pound prize for the best short story, £1 for the best joke, and other premiums of the kind, and the answers gets enough matter to fill the paper for several issues.

THE DUNRAVEN INTERVIEWS.

Dixon Kemp Says Certain Passages Should Have Been Credited to Him.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Mr. Dixon Kemp, the yachting authority and editor of The Racing Calendar and Review, through whom both of the recently cabled Dunraven interviews were furnished to The United Press and by the London manager of the association accepted as authentic, has written to The United Press the following note under to-day's date:

"I saw Lord Dunraven at 27 Norfolk Street, Park Lane, last Saturday noon, and sent you some of the topics of the conversation which took place between us, interspersed with my own remarks. Unfortunately, you attributed some of my remarks to Lord Dunraven, especially the one stating that the New-York Yacht Club knew perfectly well that Mr. Rose's challenge for the America's Cup was not an English challenge and that the Royal Victoria Yacht Club was sorry for having backed it. These were purely my remarks, as I wrote you last evening. I very much regret the misunderstanding. Faithfully yours, DIXON KEMP."

After the receipt of this letter the manager of the London office of The United Press sent the following telegram to Lord Dunraven, at his residence in Norfolk Street:

"Will you kindly inform me if the disclaimer of an interview with you, which was printed in yesterday morning's London papers and credited to The United Press was authorized by you. As the statement is calculated to do us some damage, and as I hold the copy of an interview made at my request by Mr. Dixon Kemp, it is necessary for us to protect ourselves. I shall accordingly be obliged to you for your answer."

No reply to the foregoing has yet been received, but an explanation of its delay may be found in Mr. Kemp's letter, referred to above, as having been written last night, which was received in this morning's mail. The letter is as follows:

"Lord Dunraven called on me just now. He is not going to make any revelations at the dinner in Cardiff or elsewhere. In your telegram to New-York you make him say that the New-York Yacht Club knew perfectly well that Mr. Rose's challenge was not an English challenge. Lord Dunraven did not say this. The remark was mine, in the letter I wrote you.

DIXON KEMP.

It will be seen from the foregoing that Lord Dunraven does not venture to deny the interview, but calls upon Mr. Kemp to ask him to moderate a certain portion of it, now desiring to repudiate his hasty language. Those who know Lord Dunraven will read between the lines. There is no doubt that he said all that the interview contained, and that Mr. Kemp, out of pure friendliness, wishes to shield him, and, therefore, takes the blame himself. The original interview, as furnished by Mr. Kemp to The United Press, contained no indication that anything therein was especially the remark of Mr. Kemp. The interview purported to be the result of a talk with Lord Dunraven, written directly after seeing him, and, without doubt was a faithful representation of Lord Dunraven's remarks.

Yesterday Mr. Louis H. Moore, the London manager of The United Press, sent a letter to the London newspapers concerning the Dunraven interview, which is printed in The Pall Mall Gazette, St. James's Gazette, and Westminster Gazette to-day. After referring to Lord Dunraven's denial of the accuracy of the interview, Mr. Moore proceeds:

"I wish to say that I have a copy of the interview in question signed by the yachting editor of the leading sporting newspaper of London, who made the interview at my request. I am prepared to show this copy to you or to Lord Dunraven, if desired. The name appended to the interview will be at once accepted as a guarantee of the accuracy of the report."

REINECKE'S GOOD BOWLING.

Secured a Couple of Victories in the Carruthers Tourney.

In the Carruthers National bowling tourney of Brooklyn the Reinecke, Aurora, and Clover Clubs last night competed for championship honors. Capt. Walters successfully piloted his clever team of Reinecke Club bowlers through two games. The Aurora of South Brooklyn won the odd game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

REINECKE.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sorenson	1	0	0	182
Kruse	2	6	2	168
Moller	5	1	2	187
Meyer	2	4	4	148
Walters	1	7	2

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Five Vanderbilt Lines Indorse the New Traffic Agreement.

MR. DEPEW'S FAITH IN THE SCHEME

Harmonious Meetings of Directors at the Grand Central Station Yesterday—How the Nine Railway Groups Are Formed.

Five railroad companies in the Vanderbilt system have formally approved the new joint traffic agreement. They are the New-York Central, the West Shore, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, (Nickel Plate.) Regular meetings of the Directors of the companies named were held in Mr. Vanderbilt's office at the Grand Central Station yesterday, and each board authorized the affixing of the seal of its corporation to the new agreement.

Chauncey M. Depew said that so far as he could see nothing stood in the way of the final adoption of the agreement by all of the railroad companies interested in it. He attached no importance to the reports that the Canadian Pacific's opposition was likely to influence the Grand Trunk and the Wabash adversely. Mr. Depew said that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk, and both the President and Vice President of the Wabash Railway had given their unqualified approval of the agreement, and it was safe to assume that those gentlemen acted with ample authority.

Including the Baltimore and Ohio and the Lehigh Valley, the Directors of seven of the sixteen trunk lines have thus far given their official sanction to the agreement.

Following are the nine railway groups or systems that will constitute the Joint Traffic Association:

Vanderbilt system, comprising the New-York Central, West Shore, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Walkill Valley, Beech Creek, Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg, Lake Shore, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Michigan Central and its leased lines, Canada Southern and its leased lines, and the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Companies.

Chesapeake and Ohio system, comprising the Chesapeake and Ohio, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and lines composing that system, Kankakee and Seneca, and the Peoria and Eastern Railroad Companies.

Pennsylvania system, comprising the Pennsylvania, Allegheny Valley, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Camden and Atlantic, Cumberland Valley, Northern Central, Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Grand Rapids and Indiana, and the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Companies.

Grand Trunk system, comprising the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and its affiliations west of the St. Clair River, viz.: the Chicago and Grand Trunk Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, Michigan Air Line, Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw, and the Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon Railway Companies.

Baltimore and Ohio system, comprising the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line from Philadelphia to Parkersburg, and from Philadelphia to Chicago, via Wheeling, and via Pittsburg and Connellsville, Cleveland Belt and Terminal, Pittsburg and Western, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Companies.

Erie system, comprising the New-York, Lake Erie and Western lines, and the Chicago and Erie Railroad Company.

Lackawanna system, comprising the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and its leased lines, and the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad.

Lehigh Valley system, comprising the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its close affiliations.

Wabash system, comprising the Wabash Railroad and its leased lines east of the Mississippi River.

Each of these systems is entitled to one representative in the Board of Directors.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo.

The new Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad, which is now partly built and soon to be finished, is expected to be of material benefit to the Vanderbilt system, and at the same time it will facilitate the Canadian Pacific's non-competitive business in the lake region of this country. The new road is to be a double-track line from Toronto to Hamilton, and a single track from Hamilton to Welland.

The parties to the agreement for completing the road are the New-York Central, the Michigan Central, the Canada Southern, and the Canadian Pacific. Each agrees to set aside a percentage of its earnings from the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo for a fund to meet deficiencies on the latter's interest. The four companies are to hold a majority of the new company's stock, which they receive gratis, and they are to have a majority of the Board of Directors. The Canadian Pacific will operate the line from Toronto to Hamilton as a part of its system, and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo will run the rest of the road under the direction of the four companies named.

Business of the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad for September was issued to-day.

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, as compared with the same month in 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $288,456.05, an increase in expenses of $268,263.74, and an increase in net earnings of $20,194.31. The nine months of 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $4,602,031.88, an increase in expenses of $3,575,087.68, and an increase in net earnings of $1,026,944.20.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for September, as compared with the same month in 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $259,022.95, an increase in expenses of $121,855.96, and an increase in net earnings of $137,136.99. The nine months of 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $3,255,505.61, an increase in expenses of $1,297,250.12, and an increase in net earnings of $1,958,255.49.

Proposition from Nassau Electric.

The Nassau Electric Railroad Company, of which Patrick H. Flynn is President, was made an offer to lease the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company for a term of years at an annual rental of $80,000, or 8 per cent. on the capital stock.

The new Board of Directors of the Coney Island company will consider the matter at a meeting to be held next Wednesday. The Directors are Henry W. Slocum, Wyckoff Vanderhoff, Deane W. Sullivan, William N. Dykman, Michael Murphy, Chauncey Marshall, George H. Prentiss, J. Ross Currin, and Sturges Coffin.

The Nassau Company wants to get control of the other company in order to reach the bridge station.

Western Tariff Matters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Western Passenger Agents reconvened to-day to form an agreement covering their territory for the maintenance of rates. Little progress was made, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning. Chicago-St. Paul lines adjourned to-day, after an unsuccessful attempt to form a physical pool for the division of traffic. A proposition to leave the whole matter to Chairman Caldwell of the Western Lines Passenger Association was among the many which were considered but not adopted, and the whole question stands in abeyance—just as it did when the conference was started.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the third week of October were $862,061; for the same period last year, $669,060, an increase of $192,991.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—With the settlement of the lake front controversy in Chicago, the Illinois Central Railroad is ready to take up the matter of changing the motive power of its suburban service from steam to electricity. John Dunn, assistant to President Fish, says that within the next few months all the suburban trains, both local and express, will be run by electricity.

—An intervening petition in the foreclosure suit of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern consolidated 5 per cent. bonds has been filed by Counsel Holmes for the committee of holders of the 7 per cent. bonds of the Utah Southern Railroad. There will be a hearing on this petition in Utah next Monday.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners gave a further hearing in Albany yesterday on the application of the three railroad companies which desire the right to construct a road between Schuylerville and Greenwich, a distance of eight miles. The hearing was again adjourned until Nov. 11.

—Railroads west of Chicago are considering a new agreement for the issuance of clergy permits for the coming year. It is proposed to issue a joint permit, good over all the roads in the association, to be issued by a central bureau.

—The Common Council of Lockport has voted to sell the 1,000 shares of the Lockport and Buffalo Railway owned by the City of Lockport, to the Erie Railway Reorganization Committeee.

—The Siemens & Halske Electric Company in Chicago, successor to the Grant Locomotive Works, is working on an order for fifty-five ten-wheel engines for the Burlington and Quincy Road.

—President George B. Roberts denied in Chicago yesterday that the Pennsylvania system is to be extended west of St. Louis, although alliances, he said, might be made with other roads.

—John W. Doane, one of the Union Pacific receivers, entertained J. Pierpont Morgan at breakfast at the Chicago Club, in Chicago, yesterday.

—A big excursion from Chicago to New-York, over the Erie Railway, starts today. Tickets for the round trip cost only $18.

—Routine and technical traffic matters were considered by the Trunk Line Executive Committee yesterday.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, was in New-York yesterday.

—S. R. Calloway, President of the Nickel Plate line, was in this city yesterday.

DR. BRADFORD FORCED TO TRIAL

The Alleged Counterfeiter Tried to Avoid It by Starving Himself—He Refuses Counsel.

Dr. Orlando G. Bradford, charged with counterfeiting, was forced to trial under protest yesterday before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court. Dr. Bradford, it is alleged, was associated with W. A. Brockway, the counterfeiter, in a scheme to make and pass five-hundred-dollar gold certificates.

The doctor escaped capture when the Brockway gang was gathered in by the United States Secret Service men, but he was caught Sept. 7 at 101 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. Two plates for making one-hundred-dollar bills were found under the carpet in Bradford's room.

The United States District Attorney has been exceedingly anxious to bring to trial Bradford and John Nixon, who also is accused of counterfeiting. But the doctor has each time, when his case was called, secured a delay on the plea of illness. He has been represented in the preliminary hearings by Congressman William Sulzer, John De Witt Warner, and C. C. Campbell. None of these gentlemen was present yesterday when Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman moved the trial of Bradford and Nixon, who, he said, would be arraigned together.

Dr. Bradford raised a feeble voice in protest. He was as pale as a ghost, and his limbs trembled with weakness.

"I am sick," he said, scarcely above a whisper, "and ask an adjournment until I am well enough to go on the stand. None of my counsel are here to defend me, though they have been retained and paid."

"I object to any further adjournment," said the Assistant District Attorney. "The prison physician has testified that there is nothing the matter with this man except his refusal to eat. He is deliberately starving himself in order to avoid trial."

"The case will have to go on," decided Judge Brown.

"But my lawyers," pleaded Bradford. "They are not here. I can not go on without them. Their absence is a surprise to me."

"I will assign counsel for your defense," said the Court.

"But I want my own counsel, whom I have paid," declared the defendant.

The Judge paid no further attention to his protests and assigned Abram J. Rose, formerly United States District Attorney, to the defense of both Bradford and Nixon. The jury was selected, Mr. Rose examining the talesmen for the defense. When the box was filled, Mr. Rose said:

"Nixon is satisfied with the jury. I cannot answer for Dr. Bradford, as he has refused to say whether he is satisfied with the jury or not, and will not accept my services."

Judge Brown then asked Dr. Bradford if he refused to accept Mr. Rose as counsel.

"Most certainly I do, your Honor," replied Bradford. "I have paid counsel in full, and want my own counsel to defend me."

"Have you any questions to ask the jurors?" asked Judge Brown.

"No, your Honor," replied the doctor, as he sat down.

"Let the trial proceed," said the Court, "and the defendant will be asked whenever I think it necessary if he has any questions to ask witnesses."

Frank K. Esquiwell, one of the men who arrested Bradford, was thereupon called as a witness. He told of shadowing Nixon, whom he had known since 1893 as an associate of Brockway, and of the location of Bradford.

Judge Brown asked the doctor if he had any questions to ask Esquiwell on cross-examination. In the same feeble voice Bradford said he had not. Mr. Rose, on behalf of Nixon, cross-examined the witness very rigidly.

Court then adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

WARRANTS AGAINST MILITARY OFFICERS

To be Arrested for Firing Salutes Within the City Limits.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23.—A curious clash has arisen between the civil authorities of the Parish of Orleans and the military authority, the outcome of which will be watched with interest.

On Sunday most of the State troops in New-Orleans were marshaled in the old City Park, in the rear of the city, to take part in a sham battle. Gov. Foster, attended by a brilliant staff, was present, and there were also a number of military dignitaries of high degree. An admission fee was charged, the purpose being to raise funds for the erection of a statue to the late Gen. P. T. Beauregard. There was nothing particularly exciting about the contest, though it pleased the large crowd present.

To-day Special Officer Estoragano, who is detailed for police duty at the park, went to the lower District Police Court and swore out warrants against Major Gen. John Glynn, Jr., Brig. Gen. Euclid Borland, Cols. E. P. Cottraux, E. C. Fenner, and John B. Richardson, Majors Edward Violett, E. E. Wood, L. F. Bouchereau, L. F. Bartlett, Lamar C. Quintero, and A. K. Amacker, Capts. George Hodgson, W. C. Duffour, H. Bolivar Thompson, W. L. Hughes, J. M. Fornaris, and Joseph Kants, Lieuts. E. W. Terry, Gabe Filleul, and Private Henneman, charging them with violating city ordinance No. 895, which prohibits the discharge of firearms within the city limits at sham battles. Among these officers are some of the best-known men in the city. It is generally believed that the officer acted on his own responsibility, and that his ill-advised course will cause him trouble.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—The schooner Helen G. Wells, from Grand Bank, reports William Faba and Daniel Sampson, members of the crew, and natives of Nova Scotia, getting astray while attending trawls, and, not being heard from, it is supposed that they were drowned.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 23.—A freight train on the Norfolk and Western ran into a herd of cattle near Max Meadows this morning, and was wrecked. George O'Neil, engineer, and Fireman C. P. Lindman were killed. Brakeman Ed Newsom is missing.

DENVER, Oct. 23.—Gov. McIntyre has written a letter to Gen. Frank Wheaton, United States Army, commanding the Department of Colorado, demanding that he drive the Utes, now trespassing in the northwestern part of Colorado, out of the State.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Frederica Ericson of New-York, cook at the residence of Mrs. H. G. Brooks, was burned to death last night. It is supposed she went to the kitchen and accidentally set fire to her clothes.

PIQUA, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Joseph D. Harrish, who recently came here from Dayton, Ohio, and bought a dry goods store, was found dead on the floor of his office this morning, having shot himself during the night.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Benjamin Berry, aged seventy, was burned to death this morning at Bristol, while smoking a pipe, which ignited her couch.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—William Hankins died to-day while under the influence of chloroform, administered by Dr. A. W. Sweezey, a dentist.

FONDA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Burglars last night broke into the Post Office, blew open the safe, and took $200 in money and $800 worth of stamps.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET.
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Misses Graham,
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

The Comstock School.
Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 33d year, Oct. 2; kindergarten, Oct. 9.
Miss DAY and Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th St.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.
Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Miss Annie Brown.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Mademoiselle Veltin.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Chisholm.
School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2.
15 East 65th St.

Mrs. Mary Goxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Banjo, Mandolin, and Piano Instructions
by competent lady teacher, at home or pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Address TEACHER, Box 614 Post Office, city.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Mrs. Graham Youngs
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Gayler.
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 2d.
174 West 86th St.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation. Junior department added by request. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

A Business Education.—Bookkeeping,
writing, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evenings. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

City—Both Sexes.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST. AND 7th AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal.
Lakewood, N. J.

Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. Sixth year begins Oct. 28th, at the New University Building, Washington Sq. East. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. For scholarship and further particulars apply to the Lecturer, Prof. I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE. Box 160 Times.

ITS BUSINESS IN QUESTION

PETITION AGAINST THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

Would Prevent It from Continuing Trade in This State—Objection to Its Method with Jobbers.

A petition in the name of Charles A. Whelan has been presented to Attorney General Hancock, in which he is asked to institute proceedings to prevent the American Tobacco Company from doing business in this State. The petition sets forth the following in connection with the company:

The American Tobacco Company was formed in New-Jersey, Jan. 20, 1890, at which time Allen & Genter, William S. Kimball & Co., W. Duke, Sons & Co., Goodwin & Co., and the Kinney Tobacco Company were the five concerns engaged in the manufacture of paper cigarettes in this country, and produced 95 per cent. of the cigarettes consumed here.

These concerns entered into an agreement by which the company was formed with a capital stock of $25,000,000, 80 per cent. of which they issued to themselves in payment for good-will, plants, and trade-marks which they possesssed. The remaining 20 per cent. was to be issued "in payment of five assets." In return for the stock so issued the American Tobacco Company acquired control of the principal brands of cigarettes sold in this country.

After the formation of the American Tobacco Company the five concerns no longer existed separately, but continued their operations and were known as branches of the American Tobacco Company. Cigarettes were then sold to jobbers absolutely, and the jobbers' profits consisted of rebates, which were paid at regular intervals after the purchase of cigarettes. Thus, cigarettes retailing ten for 5 cents were sold outright for $3.80 per thousand, and the jobber's profit, provided he had maintained the price of $3.80 per thousand, amounted to 35 cents per thousand, which the American Tobacco Company refunded to him within certain specified periods out of the $3.80.

This method of doing usiness apparently was unsatisfactory, and in March, 1892, a new course was adopted. The jobbers of the American Tobacco Company, as a condition for obtaining its goods, were obliged to sign an agreement, which is set forth in the petition, and which is commonly known as "the consignment agreement." By this instrument the jobber was constrained to agree to sell the goods of the American Tobacco Company at a price to be fixed by the company, to assume all risk in connection with the goods which is ordinarily assumed by a purchaser; the jobbers were allowed a deduction of 2 per cent. for remittances made within ten days after shipment; they were further made to agree that the goods should remain the property of the company until sold by them, and the said jobbers were required "to co-operate with the company, promote its interest, and handle its cigarettes to its satisfaction."

When the conditions of this instrument were complied with by the jobber he was paid a so-called commission, which corresponded in all respects with the rebate referred to above, and constituted the sole profit of the jobber.

Evidence has been submitted to show the construction which the American Tobacco Company gives to the clause contained in this agreement which provided that "the jobber shall co-operate with the company, promote its interest, and handle its cigarettes to its satisfaction." The evidence is clear, and the proofs indisputable, that when a jobber attempts to handle the goods of any other concern, or does sell below the minimum price fixed by the American Tobacco Company, that thereupon he is prevented from obtaining the goods of the American Tobacco Company except at the prices at which he must sell the goods to the retailer. The goods of the American Tobacco Company are staple articles, and a jobber of tobacco necessarily requires them in his business. If he can buy them at no less price than he must sell them to the retailer his business is conducted at a loss.

The petitioner contends that the combination of these five concerns and the method by which the business of the combination is conducted, is in the nature of a monopoly, in unlawful restraint of trade, and violative of public policy, and that the Attorney General has the power to institute appropriate proceedings to prevent the further continuance within the State of New-York of the acts complained against.

To the petition, and the brief in support of the position taken by the petitioner, the Tobacco company has served a brief in which it practically admits all the statements contained in the petition, and rests upon its right to transact business as it is doing on the strength of the comity that exists between States, and the inability of the Attorney General to revoke its license to do business in this State, or to move any court to do the same.

The company does not admit the allegations that the petitioner makes in regard to conspiracy and restraint of trade, and calls the Attorney General's attention to the alleged fact that the petition is in the interest of a rival corporation, the National Tobacco and Cigarette Company.

That the contest will be a great legal battle is indicated by the attorneys who appear for and against the "tobacco trust." Wilson & Wells, the attorneys for petitioner, have associated with them B. F. Einstein, M. S. Guiterman, and Felix H. Levy, and Ondin & Oakley, the attorneys for the "trust," have for counsel Joseph H. Choate, W. W. Fuller, and Ralph Oakley.

PLYMOUTH ITS PORT OF CALL

Hamburg-American Line Not to Touch at Southampton, Thereby Affording a Shorter Sea Route.

When the American Line abandoned Liverpool as its English terminal and sent its ships to Southampton instead, there was much rejoicing at the latter port, and some chagrin on the part of those who are interested in steamship affairs in Liverpool. Southampton saw in the change much that would be advantageous to herself, and did much to invite further secessions from rival ports.

The announcement made yesterday that the Hamburg-American Line, whose express steamships have made Southampton a port of call, will henceforth touch at Plymouth, will offset the advantages gained by the custom of the American Line ships.

In its announcement the management of the Hamburg-American Line says that henceforth the route of its express steamships Fuerst Bismarck, Columbia, Augusta Victoria, and Normannia, will be from New-York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, thus offering a direct service to England, France, and Germany.

"Plymouth," General Manager Boas said, "is the westernmost port in England which offers access to the largest ships at all times and tides. The ocean route from New-York to Plymouth will be about six hours shorter than that to Southampton. Arrangements have been completed by the Hamburg-American Line for a special train consisting of vestibule palace cars, which will start from Plymouth upon arrival of the steamer and make the run to London in five hours, passing through the County of Devon and other picturesque parts of England. Passengers will thus not only obtain a shorter service to London, but also have the advantage of a shorter sea route."

The Fuerst Bismarck, sailing from New-York Nov. 21, will open the new service to Plymouth.

SMITH-VASSAR TELEPHONE COMPANY

New Corporation to Make Electrical Devices, Frederick J. Winston Says.

Articles of incorporation of the Smith-Vassar Telephone Company were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000, and its object is to manufacture and operate a signal and call station for telephone and telegraph purposes and to acquire and hold stock in other corporations engaged in a similar line of business.

The Directors of the company are Frank S. Pusey of Council Bluffs, Iowa; William L. Beardsley, Frederick J. Winston, Joseph F. Barling, Augustus W. Hand, Charles W. Durland, and Edward Schmidt of this city.

Extraordinary Names of Children.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The Rev. R. W. Lyonel Tollemache-Tollemache, eldest son of the late Rev. the Hon. Hugh F. Tollemache, brother of the seventh Earl of Dysart, whose death has just taken place, was twice married, and leaves children by both marriages. The names of some of the children are quite extraordinary, and it is doubtful whether any prince or princess has ever been similarly burdened. One of his sons, for instance, was given the names of Lyulph Ydwallo Odin Nestor Egbert Lyonel Toedmag Hugh Erchenwyne Saxon Esa Cromwell Orma Nevill Dysart Plantagenet, while a daughter's name, (or names,) is, (or are,) given in Debrett as Eyonn Decima Veronica Esyth Undine Cyssa Hylda Rowena Adela Thyra Ursula Ysabel Blanche Lelias Dysart Plantagenet. Mr. Tollemache's other children have been hardly less liberally dealt with.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—THE ONLY ROOMS LEFT. Handsomely furnished, sunny suite two rooms; private bath; second floor; with board; references. 26 West 50th St.

41 ST. ST., 43 EAST.—Excellent table; single and double sunny rooms; very moderate rates; table board; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

A LADY LIVING IN 86TH ST., NEAR Columbus Av., can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address C. P. L., 1,242 Broadway.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

17th ST., 260 WEST.—Two neatly furnished rooms; together or separately; open grate; board optional; large private flat; terms moderate. Ring janitor's bell.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

27th ST., 127 EAST.—Extra large second story front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; breakfast optional.

47th ST., 170 WEST.—Three-window room; neatly furnished; all improvements; upright piano; moderate price.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished connecting front rooms for gentlemen; private bath; breakfast; references.

Brooklyn.

808 PROSPECT PLACE.—Comfortable, homelike, congenial; large and single rooms; large grounds; couples or single men and women; fine locality; twenty minutes to bridge; all ferries; first-class table service and board; also families; first floor dining rooms; private tables.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of NINETY-THIRD STREET and on the westerly side of AMSTERDAM AVENUE, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street and on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant 100 feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-third Street with the easterly side of the Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of the Boulevard 145 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-third Street 225 feet to the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue at a point distant 145 feet 5 inches northerly from Ninety-third Street; thence southerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue 24 feet 11 inches to the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 93; thence westerly along said northerly side of present site of Grammar School No. 93 172 feet 1 inch to the westerly side of said site, (which point is distant 123 feet 5½ inches northerly from the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, measured at right angles to said street;) thence southerly and along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 93 123 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street at a point distant 154 feet 11 inches easterly from the easterly line of the Boulevard; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street 54 feet 11 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands at the southeasterly corner of EAST HOUSTON and ESSEX STREETS, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, at the southeasterly corner of East Houston and Essex Streets, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcel of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of Essex Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 5 inches to the westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13; thence southerly along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13 100 feet; thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 8 inches to the easterly line of Essex Street; thence northerly along said easterly line of Essex Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Sanitary Condition of Geneva, N. Y.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Secretary Baxter of the State Board of Health, in his report to the board recommending the removal of a number of cesspools in Geneva, which were complained of, says:

"The village of Geneva should either have disposal works or carry their sewer pipes further out in Seneca River. The village of Waterloo, with no very great additional expense, could have pure drinking water by extending their pipes through the river and into Seneca Lake."

Buffalo Public Works Scandal.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—At the investigation into the scandal connected with the Public Works Department, two foremen today testified that they had received money from teamsters and others for reporting them as having worked full time when they had not. Several teamsters testified that they had paid for being so reported.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HEYWORTH, Ill., Oct. 23.—J. L. Humphrey's grain elevator and electric light plant burned, with nearly every business house west of the Illinois Central Railroad, together with a number of residences; loss, $40,000.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Oct. 23.—The Queen's Hotel, a frame structure, burned. Anthony Koch, the proprietor, was smothered while attempting to rescue his three children. The children were saved.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 23.—The elevator of the Des Moines Elevator Company burned, with 150,000 bushels of grain, mostly oats; loss, $80,000.

FRANKFORD, Del., Oct. 23.—The works of the Diamond Tray and Basket Company burned; loss, $16,000; no insurance.

CERES, Penn., Oct. 23.—The Grand Central Hotel, a gristmill, and seven stores burned; loss, $80,000.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The Dunkirk wagon works burned; loss, $35,000; insurance, $20,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

BATTLESHIP TEXAS HERE

Comes into Port After a Good Run from Norfolk Navy Yard.

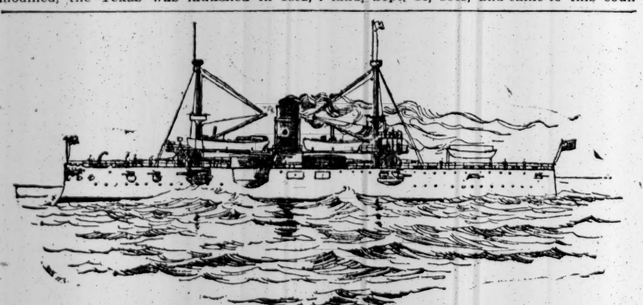
FIRST OF HER CLASS IN THE NAVY

Unlike Other Vessels in Appearance —Admiral Bunce's Squadron Seen Practicing Evolutions off Cape Charles.

The second-class battleship Texas arrived in port last night, and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I. She comes from the Norfolk Navy Yard, where she was built. She is to go into dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Norfolk dry dock, in which she had been previously docked, having been found inadequate to receive her after she had been weighted with her full armament.

The Texas is the first second-class battleship in the navy, the nearest approach to her type being the Maine, also built by the Government, in Brooklyn, and originally styled a second-class battleship, but now officially designated as an armored cruiser.

Built from English designs, subsequently modified, the Texas was launched in 1892,



Battleship Texas.
First of Her Class in the United States Navy.

and it was not until August of this year that she was placed in commission, three years having been taken in completing her engines, armor, and armament. It was feared at one time that the vessel would prove topheavy, but her trip from Norfolk, as well as two or three outside cruises previously made show, according to her officers, that she has, if anything, an excess of stability, while she is the most easily controlled vessel in the navy.

She left Fort Monroe yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and came up the coast at a nine-knot speed under only half power. Her boilers worked perfectly. She experienced pleasant weather, but there was a good ground swell at times, and a little freshness, with choppy sea. She steamed along with scarcely a motion perceptible. She sighted Admiral Bunce's squadron, which is practicing the news system of evolutions, off Cape Charles. They were eight miles distant—too far to exchange signals—but the flagship New-York was seen to be engaged in gun practice.

In appearance, the Texas looks quite unlike any other vessel in the navy. She has the ram bow and taper stern of the Maine and several others, but the lines differ. She is not quite so long as the Maine, and she measures in consequence 300 tons less. She has two sticks similar to the Maine's, with fighting tops, but here the resemblance ends. She has only one large funnel, while the Maine has two of more slender proportions. With her broad beam of 64 feet, equaling that of the much larger armored cruiser New-York, she has very little superstructure, and this leaves an enormous sweep of clear deck room and a wide range for her big guns.

She is 300 feet over all, and has a draught of 23 feet. Her displacement on the load water line, not yet accurately determined, will probably be 6,725 tons. The indicated horse power, as shown in her dock trial, was 8,600, under which, according to her plan, she should attain a speed of seventeen knots. She has never had a trial for speed, however. It is further estimated that she has a steaming radius of 7,000 miles at a speed of 10 knots, with a coal consumption of 878 tons, which is her bunker capacity.

Her armament consists of a main battery, which includes two twelve-inch rifles in turrets echeloned on deck, one forward on the port side and one aft on the starboard; six six-inch guns, and four eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedo tubes. A secondary battery comprises twelve six-pounders, six one-pounder rapid-firing guns, and four thirty-seven mm. Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

The belt armor, turrets, and redoubts are of twelve-inch Harveyized steel; the conning tower is nine inches, and the protective deck two inches on the flat and three inches in the slope. She has 32 officers and 358 men.

The Texas will go to the navy yard this morning. When dry-docked, her bottom will be inspected and probably repainted, as she has been in the water between five and six months. Some minor changes will be made in various parts and her pumps will be overhauled. Later she will go to Newport for her torpedo outfit, and she will then join the North Atlantic squadron.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Rev. James Robertson of Montreal is at the Gilsey.

—Capt. Schelachnikoff of Vladivostock is at the Holland.

—John Russell Young of Philadelphia is at the Buckingham.

—Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., is at the Waldorf.

—The Rev. Dr. Milburn of Washington, D. C., is at the St. Denis.

—Norton Chase of Albany, and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—Ignace J. Paderewski of Paris and James Tillinghast of Buffalo are at the Windsor.

—Gen. William B. Franklin of Hartford and Prof. Peter S. Michie of West Point are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island, and G. Mead Tooker are at the Cambridge.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, Chauncey I. Filley of St. Louis, Gen. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, and Campbell W. Adams of Utica are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—E. S. Larralde, José M. Saene, E. H. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Thomas B. Kerr, New-York.

Cochran—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. M. Dunn, Jr., New-York.

Ebbitt—G. P. Granberry, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Mix, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Briston, Brooklyn.

Page's—Edwin Garsia, New-York.

Raleigh—Walter Gibson, New-York.

Riggs—Martin Rothbark, New-York.

Shoreham—John Innil, Mrs. George B. McClellan, M. L. Johns, S. D. Affleck, New-York.

Willard's—A. D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Steele, Henry G. Green, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kerns, New-York.

Michiganders Are Sleighing.

MICHIGAMME, Mich., Oct. 23.—Snow has fallen every day for a week, and there has been good sleighing for two days, the earliest on record. In Baraga County, a few miles west of here, there is more than a foot of snow in the woods.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Edward Gay Brown.

Edward Gay Brown died suddenly last evening at his residence, in Hoboken, N. J. For many years he had been a manufacturer of artistic upholsterers' trimmings at 787 Broadway. He had for the last year been declining in health, although he had been active in business and was at his place of business up to a few days before his death.

He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1831. His father, Edward Brown, was the first one in America to convert raw silk of home production into the manufactured article, having come from England in 1826 with suitable machinery for the purpose of developing the silk industry in America. His mother, Mary Bradshaw, was a descendant of Lord President John Bradshaw, who sentenced Charles I. to death.

Edward G. Brown aided in the organization of the First New-Jersey Regiment for the war of the rebellion, and served as an officer in that regiment for several years. He was for seven years President of the Hoboken Board of Education, having been repeatedly unanimously elected to that position, although he was a Republican in a board largely Democratic.

Although quiet and undemonstrative in his daily life, he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and force, who was keenly appreciated by those who knew him in his business, in politics, in the church, and in the Grand Army of the Republic as a man of sterling integrity and of great worth.

Samuel Kerr.

Samuel Kerr of 68 West Twelfth Street died yesterday afternoon after a long illness. The immediate cause of death was a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Kerr was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Sept. 16, 1843, and came to this country in 1867. He was first employed here as a salesman for A. T. Stewart, and later he was for ten years in charge of the art galleries in the Lenox Library. He afterward engaged in the grocery business, and by successful real estate investment secured a considerable fortune.

He was a trustee of Good Government Club F, and of the Retail Grocers' Union. He was for many years a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He leaves a wife, a son, and two daughters. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at 68 West Twelfth Street.

Thomas H. Allen.

Thomas H. Allen died at his home in Memphis, Tenn., last Tuesday. Mr. Allen was born in Wilkes County, N. C., March 8, 1810, but moved from that State to Tennessee before he was ten years of age. He was for forty years the head of the cotton houses of T. H. & J. M. Allen of New-Orleans, and Thomas H. Allen & Co. of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Allen was the true type of the traditional Southern gentleman—learned in books, diligent in business, of unswerving honesty, and faithful to every trust. He was widely known. He leaves a wife, three sons, and a daughter. Two of the sons are representative business men in Memphis and one in New-Orleans. His daughter is Mrs. John C. Latham of New-York.

Archibald Young.

Archibald Young, the best-known man in Bath Beach, L. I., died in his home, in Cropsey Avenue, of dropsy, Tuesday night. Mr. Young had never recovered from the shock caused by the death of his only son last Summer. The young man was killed by diving from a pier into Gravesend Bay. He struck a stone, and his neck was broken.

Mr. Young was born in Southeast, Putnam County, seventy-eight years ago. When a young man he came to this city and became a clerk, and later entered the business of manufacturing clothing. He retired twenty-five years ago. He had been a resident of Bath Beach for fifty years. He owned a very large tract of land there, and was reported to be quite wealthy. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William B. Lee, one of the oldest employes of the War Department in length of service, died at Washington Tuesday night. He was born in France, and entered the Military Academy in the early twenties. He resigned before graduating, and in 1851 was appointed to the War Department from Massachusetts. He served through the various grades in the department, and during the war was Chief of the Record Division. He had a wonderful memory, and was retained by various Secretaries long after his usefulness in other capacities as a clerk was at an end. He was discharged last May, when a general reduction in the War Department was made. He was ninety years of age.

—George W. Reynolds, a veteran editor and publisher, died yesterday at Franklin, Delaware County, aged seventy-seven years. He was a native of Kartright, and was one of the best-known country journalists of his day, editing The Franklin Visitor, Binghamton Standard, Oneonta Herald, Oneonta Press, and Oneonta Spy, in New-York State; Newsletter, in Exeter, N. H., and Melrose Journal and Clinton Times, in Massachusetts. He served in the Union Army one year, attaining the rank of Captain, and was Postmaster in Oneonta under President Grant.

—The Rev. R. S. Trapier, for thirty years rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Charleston, S. C., died at Highlands, N. C., Tuesday. Mr. Trapier was about eighty-five years of age. His life was full of adventure. He was made a midshipman in the United States Navy Dec. 21, 1831, passed midshipman June 15, 1837, and Lieutenant Sept. 8, 1841. He resigned his commission Dec. 30, 1846, and prepared himself for orders in the Episcopal Church, to which he was admitted about the year 1850.

—Willet Parry, fifty-nine years of age, died yesterday at Highland Falls, N. Y. Mr. Parry was one of the most prominent business men of Highland Falls. He was a brother-in-law of Assemblyman Goodsell. He was extensively known in steamboat circles. For many years he was pilot on a merchant vessel plying between New-York and China, during which time he was correspondent for some of the New-York papers.

—William M. Stewart, Sr., of Philadelphia died yesterday at Greensburg, Penn. Mr. Stewart was well known in the banking and legal circles of Philadelphia, he having been a partner in the banking firm of B. K. Jamison & Co., the accounts of which firm have been in liquidation since 1890. For more than twenty years Mr. Stewart was solicitor of the West Pennsylvania Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was seventy-seven years of age.

—Capt. Richard E. Patten, a retired sailing master, died in his home, 372 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Monday, of cancer of the throat. He was born in Hampden, Me., seventy-four years ago. At thirteen years of age he went to sea, and was a sailor for fifty years. He was a master when he was twenty years old. He leaves a wife.

—David L. Rike, head of the D. L. Rike Company of Dayton, Ohio, died yesterday, aged seventy-one years.

COMING EVENTS.

—Club José Marti operatic and dramatic entertainment in aid of wounded Cuban soldiers, Lexington Avenue Opera House to-night.

—Church of the Holy Nativity, choir concert, Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this evening.

—Opening of Town and Country Club, 12 East Twenty-second Street, to-day; tea, 4 P. M.

—Blue Anchor Society high tea, Madison Square Banquet Hall, to-day, 1 to 10 P. M.

—Annual dinner of City Vigilance League, Hotel St. Denis, this evening, 7:30.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Richmond, Glover, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Vera Cruz Oct. 11, via Havana 19th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:01 A. M.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Schaefer, Avonmouth Oct. 10, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

Millinery.

English Turbans;
Small Round Hats;
Evening Bonnets.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Van Buren—Reinhart.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 23.—Miss Caroline Reinhart, daughter of Joseph Reinhart, ex-President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, was married this evening to Edward Morris Van Buren, son of the late Daniel T. Van Buren.

The marriage ceremony was performed in Grace Episcopal Church, the rector, the Rev. E. M. Rodman, officiating. The church, which is one of the largest in the city, was crowded to the doors with a gathering of society people such as has seldom been equaled at like events. The service was the choral one of the Episcopal Church, the surpliced choir singing the wedding marches.

The bridal party entered the church promptly at the hour announced, and, preceded by the choir boys, proceeded to the altar in the following order: First came the ushers, Fred W. Walz, William N. Runyon, and Howard W. Beebe of this city, Whitfield Pessinger and Louis Beal Ostrander of New-York, and James M. Helfenstein of Elizabeth; next came the following bridesmaids: Miss May Evans and Miss May G. Waring of Plainfield, Miss Eleanor Grant Basher of Richmond, Va.; Miss Katherine Reinhart, a sister of the bride, and Miss Emilee Varet Reinhart, a cousin of the bride and daughter of C. S. Reinhart, the artist. These were followed by the maid of honor, Miss Mary Anderson Reinhart, the youngest sister of the bride, and then came the bride leaning on the arm of her father.

At the chancel rail the bridal party was

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morris Van Buren.

met by the groom and his best man, Laurens Van Buren, a brother of the groom.

The bride wore white satin, with pointe appliquée lace and pearl trimmings, and tulle veil. She carried a white kid Prayer Book on the approach to the altar, and on her return carried a beautiful bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white organdie over pale-green silk. Each carried a large bouquet of white chrysanthemums. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party were driven to the home of the bride's father, Ridgewood, Netherwood Heights, where a reception was held, which was attended by throngs of society people.

The decorations at the church were very effective and in good taste. They consisted of huge white chrysanthemums and stately green palms. Huge bouquets of the former were placed at each pew. The decorations at the church and house were brought here from the South especially for this occasion. The house was a bower of flowers, the doors of the rooms being hung with portières of smilax and lilies of the valley. The rooms had been wired with sixty extra electric lights, making the scene one of great beauty.

Music for dancing was furnished by Lander of New-York. The supper was served upon the large piazza, which was inclosed, the caterer being Maresi.

Included in the wedding gifts were many of rare value and elegance. The gift of the bridegroom to the bride was a diamond fleur de lis pendant, and that of the bride's father was a solid silver set.

Both the bride and bridegroom being very popular in society here, the wedding was made a social function in the fullest sense of the word. Every detail was carefully arranged for the reception of the guests from this city and elsewhere. Many people prominent in society circles in other cities besides Plainfield were present. The out-of-town guests came from Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Charleston, Norfolk, Savannah, Atlanta, Mobile, New-Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Pittsburg, Boston, Newport, Brooklyn, New-York, and Philadelphia.

Dixey—Griffith.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—Miss Adelaide Marie Griffith, youngest daughter of Solomon Griffith of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was married to F. Bird Dixcy of East Orange to-day in the Roseville Avenue Presbyterian Church, Roseville.

Miss Mary E. Griffith, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and William Devoo Davis was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Haley.

The bride was attired in a gown of ivory white satin, trimmed with point lace. She wore a veil of tulle caught with orange blossoms, and carried a white Prayer Book. The maid of honor wore a white crêpe veil and carried yellow chrysanthemums.

The ushers were William M. Power, Norman Walker, William Ernst, Jr., Samuel H. Davis, Hugh Jones, and Gordon Brooke.

There were about 600 guests at the church, and at the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, at which breakfast was served to 250 guests. The house was beautifully decorated, the parlors in white cosmos flowers and yellow chrysanthemums, the halls in green and yellow, and the dining room entirely in white, with a centrepiece of Bride roses. In the parlor a medallion of Maréchal Neil roses was suspended from white ribbon festooning. Under the roses the couple received congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixcy left this afternoon for a tour in the South.

Evans—Reed.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 23.—Miss Jane MacLean Reed, daughter of Henry L. Reed of 148 Gates Avenue, and Louis Claude Evans of Springfield, Ohio, were married in St. Luke's Episcopal Church this evening, by the Rev. Charles Morison of Sunbury, Penn.

The interior of the church was decorated with palms and chrysanthemums, and about

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43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

New-York State Democracy.

PUBLIC RATIFICATION MEETING AT

COOPER UNION,

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

Hon. Charles S. Fairchild,
Hon. Carl Schurz,
Hon. William R. Grace,
Hon. William B. Hornblower,
Hon. Wheeler H. Peckham,
Dr. H. A. C. Anderson,
Hon. Francis M. Scott,
Hon. Edward M. Shepard
of Brooklyn,
John H. Dougherty,
James Byrne, and
Albert Stickney

WILL SPEAK.

Music by Bayne's 69th Regiment Band.

400 guests were present, many of them coming in a special car from New-York.

The bride wore a handsome gown of heavy white satin, with a flounce of old point lace. Her ornaments were diamonds, a sunburst being the gift of the groom.

The maid of honor was Miss Martle Graff of Philadelphia. She was dressed in white brocaded satin, and carried chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids, Miss Annie Campbell of East Orange, and Miss Mamie Graff of Philadelphia, wore buff-colored silk, and carried chrysanthemums.

The best man was E. B. Foltz of Springfield, Ohio, and the ushers were George MacLean of Williamsport, Penn., Charles Fawcett of New-York, Thomas Clark of Brooklyn, and Henry Yeazell of Dayton, Ohio.

After the ceremony there was a large reception and supper at the home of the bride.

Keator—Scudder.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—The First Methodist Church of Asbury Park was the scene of a brilliant wedding at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The contracting parties were Miss Harriet Scudder, daughter of the Rev. Ezekiel C. Scudder, and Dr. Bruce S. Keator, a Councilman and wealthy property owner of Asbury Park. The bride's father officiated, with the assistance of the Rev. John Scudder of New-Burnswick, the bride's uncle.

The bride's costume was of white satin and duchesse lace. She wore a veil, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Kate L. Adams, a schoolmate of the bride's at Holyoke Seminary, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Isabel and Annie E. Scudder, sisters of the bride; Miss Addie Scudder of Jersey City, and Miss Anna S. Keator of Roxbury, N. Y. They were attired in white silk mousseline.

The ushers were Frank Jay Gould, son of the late Jay Gould; William Northrup, and Charles Scudder of New-York, O. H. Brown of Spring Lake, Dr. Joseph H. Bryan of Asbury Park, and Myron Scudder of Albany.

Prominent among the guests was Miss Helen Miller Gould of New-York, whose present to the bride was a silver centre dish.

Ward—Triptree.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—A pretty wedding took place last evening in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The contracting parties were James L. Ward and Miss Catherine Marie Triptree, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Triptree, of 118 New Street.

The Rev. Mgr. Doane performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of guests. The bride entered the church leaning upon the arm of her brother, John Triptree. She wore a handsome gown of white taffeta, en traine, with chiffon trimming, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Miss Louise Gillick was maid of honor, and was dressed in white silk, trimmed with duchesse lace, and carried pink roses. M. A. Rossiter of Brooklyn was the best man. The ushers were Philip Parker and Edward Hartpence.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Ward left on a wedding trip, and upon their return will reside at 118 New Street.

Cooney—Quinn.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 23.—Miss Nora L. Quinn, daughter of Mrs. Edward Quinn, and Martin J. Cooney of Newark were married at 9 o'clock this morning in the Church of the Sacred Heart, by the Rev. Joseph M. Nardiello, the pastor. The church was elaborately decorated with potted plants.

The bride wore a becoming gown of white organdie, with lace and pearl trimmings, and carried a bouquet of roses. Miss Teresa R. Quinn, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Nellie J. Kelley of Bloomfield and Miss Josephine C. Flannagan of Short Hills.

Charles R. Fulcher of Newark was best man, and the ushers were Joseph J. Dearin, Thomas Hansbury, and Frederick H. Kuebler.

A wedding breakfast and reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Cooney will live in Roseville after their return from the wedding trip.

Freeman—Willits.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 23.—Miss Mary Willits, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira L. Willits of Henry Street, and Harry A. Freeman were married at the home of the bride at noon to-day, by the Rev. George A. Paull, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

The immediate friends and relatives of the young couple witnessed the ceremony. Miss Grace Hulfn of Glen Ridge was maid of honor, and J. Fred Willits, a brother of the bride, was the best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman will live in Bloomfield after their return from a wedding trip.

Joyce—Buckingham.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 23.—Miss Ida E. Buckingham, daughter of Deputy Collector of Customs Walter T. Buckingham, was married this evening to Mr. Thomas W. Joyce of this city, a nephew and heir of the late Mrs. Daniel Fayerweather.

The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of a large number of well known society people of this city. The floral decorations of the parlors were very elaborate. The Rev. E. K. Holden, D. D., performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Joyce will pass the Winter in the South.

Field—Quereau.

Miss Florence Isabel Quereau, daughter of Frank W. Quereau of 164 West Ninety-eighth Street, was married at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Edward Q. Field, son of Samuel C. Field of Scotch Plains, N. J.

The ceremony was performed at the bride's home by the Rev. Edward H. True of Fanwood, N. J. A reception followed the ceremony.

Burrell—Harrison.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 23.—Miss May Osborne Harrison, daughter of Town Clerk Albert C. Harrison, was married this afternoon to James Burrell of this place. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home by the Rev. J. K. Manning. Miss May Burrell of New-York was the bridesmaid and Lionel Harrison the best man.

Rinck—Schaad.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Miss Anna Schaad, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Schaad, was married this evening to William E. Rinck, in the German Lutheran Church.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. M. W. Gaudian, pastor of the church.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

These are dull days for fashionable people. The belles, the beaux, and the matrons have tired of discussing arrangements for the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding. The most important of the early Fall functions will be the sale of boxes and seats for the Horse Show and the annual ball at the Tuxedo Clubhouse. The Tuxedo ball will take to that charming place a large number of well-known people, not only from town, but from the country establishments round about Tuxedo.

From London comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Martha Davies Williams to Capt. James Griffin Field, a son of the late Theodore Williams Field of New-York. Miss Williams is a grand-daughter of Philip Parker Thompson, who was an old-time merchant of this city. He left his daughter and grand-daughter very substantial fortunes. The wedding will take place in London within the next two months. After the wedding the young couple will sail for New-York and make a tour of this country.

The marriage of Miss Caroline Edwin Bartlett, a daughter of Mrs. William Frances Bartlett and a niece of Mrs. William Cutting, to James Howard Kidd of Tivoli, N. Y. will take place at Pittsfield, Mass., on Oct. 31 in St. Stephen's Church. The Cuttings are among the most delightful entertainers in the villages in the Berkshires, and the wedding will be an event of no small importance.

Mrs. M. Lee King, after spending several very enjoyable months in Paris, is back in New-York and has concluded to spend the Winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albertus Parry of 210 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones has returned from an extended trip abroad and is visiting Mrs. Edward R. Wharton at Newport.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Jackson Boswell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram J. Boswell of Cincinnati, to Thomas Spofford Prescott of New-York. Miss Boswell was educated in New-York and has attended many prominent social functions here. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents, after which the young couple will go abroad for about a year.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, who recently returned from abroad, have decided to occupy their cottage at Newport until the middle of November.

The report that United States Senator and Mrs. Wetmore will spend some time in New-York previous to their departure for Washington is incorrect. They will remain at Chateau-sur-Mer, their house at Newport, until it is time for Congress to assemble.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnston Miller and the Misses Miller, who have been abroad for the last twelve months, have decided not to return to this country until early in the Spring. During their absence their town house, in East Sixty-seventh Street, will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Chandler. Mrs. Chandler is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and has resided for the last two years in San Francisco, where Mr. Miller has large business interests.

Mr. and Mrs. George Evans Turnure have decided to remain at Lenox, Mass., until after the marriage of Miss Stokes to Mr. John Sherman Hoyt.

Mrs. Lozier and Miss Lozier, who have apartments on Seventh Avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will be at home on Wednesday afternoon, after Dec. 1. They will entertain extensively during the Winter, giving a number of dinner parties, teas, and other functions.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis and family, after spending the Summer and the greater portion of the Autumn at Lenox, have returned to their town house, at 26 West Fifty-first Street.

The friends of Arthur C. Humbert heard with sorrow of the death on Monday, at Lawrence, L. I., of his wife, a daughter of the late William Berkip. Mrs. Humbert entered society two years ago, and her wedding took place a few months later.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grisler are back in town, and have opened their home, at 83 East Fifty-fifth Street. They spent the season at Quogue, L. I.

The announcement comes to-day from Paris of the engagement of Miss Ethel Bliss Underhill, the youngest of the four unmarried daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Keller Bliss Underhill, formerly of New-York and now of London, to Walter D. Barnard. Miss Underhill has been at school in Paris, and was graduated recently. She is tall, a pronounced blonde, and an exceedingly pretty girl. Mr. Barnard is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hunt Barnard of Philadelphia. He is very well known in New-York, and has been a frequent guest at the Patriarch balls, and at the assemblies. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents in London early in the new year. The young couple are coming to this country for their honeymoon. They will spend some little time in San Francisco as the guests of Mr. Underhill's mother, Mrs. James Henry Underhill.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Apgar have opened their town house in West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, after spending the Summer at their country establishment at Ridgefield, Conn.

A subscription dance will be given by the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club on the evening of Nov. 7. The committee having charge of the arrangements consists of Miss Havemeyer, Miss Gilman, Miss Gunther, and Miss Waring. The patronesses are Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. W. R. Innis, Mrs. John C. Havemeyer, and Mrs. Charles B. Gunther.

PATRIARCH.

Sale of Carpets.

Body Brussels, 80c.
formerly $1.25.

Velvet, 90c.,
formerly $1.25.

Wilton, $1.50,
formerly $2.25.

300 Antique Oriental Rugs,
(average size 4 x 8 feet),
$13.75,
value $20.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of Dress-findings.

Whalebone,
36 inch, best quality, pure shell,
$12.50 gross, $1.10 dozen.

Prussia Binding,
Taffeta Ribbon.
Bone Casings, Beltings,
Velveteen Bindings.

French Hair Cloth—best quality,
16 in.....35c. per yd.
18 " .....40c. "
20 " .....45c. "

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Health Board gave notice yesterday that, if the following places are not put in better sanitary repair within five days, they must be vacated: No. 42 East Fourth Street, 410 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 333 Grand Street, 137 Attorney Street, 74 New Chambers Street, 182 Henry Street, 244 Monroe Street, 322 East Seventy-first Street, 324 East Seventy-first Street, 1,025 Second Avenue, 113 Macdougal Street, 322 Canal Street, 333 East Twenty-fourth Street, and 324 East Thirty-fourth Street.

—Samuel McKee, forty-five years old, of 305 East Sixtieth Street, was run over in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. His right leg was broken and he was taken to the Flower Hospital. The driver of the carriage escaped.

—The Excise Board decided yesterday that trial days shall be Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Mondays will be for the hearing of complaints, Wednesdays for short cases, and Fridays for the general calendar.

—Coroner Hoeber held an inquest yesterday into the death of Policeman John T. Minton, at his home, 414 West Forty-seventh Street, Oct. 4, by shooting. The jury found that the shot was accidentally fired.

—An American flag is to be presented to Grammar School No. 18, in East Fifty-first Street, Thursday afternoon by Reno Post No. 44, G. A. R., with fitting ceremonies.

—D. W. Cooke has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad. His office will be at 21 Cortlandt Street. He will assume his duties Nov. 1.

—Samuel E. Morss, Consul General of the United States in Paris, is in the city. He sails on La Champagne Saturday.

Brooklyn.

—Abe Cohen, Abe Hahler, Louis Abrams, Solomon Galowitz, and Samuel Davis, all residents of Brownsville, were arraigned before Justice Harriman in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday, charged with malicious mischief. Mark Epstein, a baker, of Osborne Street, near Livonia Avenue, said he had discharged the five men and that they spoiled a whole batch of bread by sprinkling kerosene oil upon it. They were held in $200 bail for examination.

—Pompei de Marco, who shot and killed Gadano Girno at 237 North Second Street, July 21, was convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday of manslaughter in the first degree.

—Policemen George W. Rider and John P. Morgan of the Twenty-fourth Precinct were each fined thirty days' pay yesterday, Morgan for being drunk and Rider for shielding him.

—May Butler, eight years old, who was run over by a Nassau electric car in Liberty Avenue Monday night, died in St. Mary's Hospital yesterday.

—It is said that ex-Congressman William J. Coombs will be the President of the new Manufacturers' Trust Company now being organized in Brooklyn.

—The will of Catharine E. Hayne, who died May 16, leaving an estate valued at $121,000, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

—Jane Keegan, fifty years old, who had no home, was found dead in a lot at President Street and Utica Avenue yesterday.

Long Island.

—A large barn on the farm of J. P. Hiller, at Westbury, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Some of the farm hands discovered the fire, and rushed into the barn and rescued all of the live stock but one horse and a prize bull. The mane of one of the horses rescued was on fire when the animal was led out of the barn. The loss is estimated at $3,000, fully covered by insurance.

—Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has notified the Trustees of a number of schools in Suffolk County that they must comply with the law relating to the flying of the American flag over schoolhouses. Superintendent Skinner has told the Trustees that a failure to comply with the law makes them liable to removal from office.

—A pear tree on the shore at Great Neck, near the residence of ex-Mayor William R. Grace, is in full bloom, and several apple trees on the place of Mrs. William T. Smith, at Hewlett's Cove, also have blossoms on them. On one branch of an apple tree was found a full-grown ripe Long Island russet apple and two clusters of blossoms.

—Hog cholera has made its appearance in Bay Shore.

Westchester County.

—Yesterday was silver wedding day in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Yonkers, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church. In the afternoon there was a reunion of the former pastors, resident pastors, ex-Presiding Elders, and the charter members of the church. In the evening there was a platform service, at which the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, a former pastor, and others spoke.

—Col. A. B. Crane of Scarsdale, whose place was entered by burglars a few nights ago, visited the Sheriff's office, in White Plains, yesterday, and identified as his property silverware which the Sheriff has recovered. The property was given to him.

—A clock has been placed in the tower of Trinity Episcopal Church in Sing Sing by Miss Katherine Theresa Moore as a memorial to her deceased mother, Mary Elizabeth Moore. This is given in connection with a peal of bells.

—The Dobbs Ferry Fire Department had its annual inspection Tuesday evening, and was reviewed by the local village officials and some of the candidates for county offices.

—The first meeting of the Autumn session of the Civic League of Yonkers will be held this afternoon at 3:30 in the Woman's Institute, 38 Palisade Avenue.

An Old School Punishment Recalled.

Rosario, Antonio, and Nicola Cardanera, fourteen, twelve, and eight years old, respectively, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday by an agent of the Gerry Society on charges of snatching newspapers from people in City Hall Park.

To punish the boys, Magistrate Simms made them stand with their faces against the wall of the courtroom, and threatened them with imprisonment if they turned their heads, and after they had stood for half an hour motionless, he discharged them with a warning.

The School Census of Brooklyn.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday received from State Superintendent of Instruction Skinner, 800 books of registration which are to be used by the police in taking a census of the school children in that city. The census will be begun to-day.

Something handsome in neckwear.

With last season's odds and ends sold to an out-of-town dealer, our neckwear stock is as "fresh as a daisy."

The two extremes, large Ascots and the straight narrow bow-tie bid fair to exclude all others—if you can't tie them yourself we've some, ready-tied, that'll deceive the most observing.

Artistic, dashing effects—reds and greens, bright yellows and purples, so tastefully interwoven that no matter what one's complexion, the fashionable colors can be worn.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Furniture Novelties.

R. J. HORNER & CO.

Are displaying over 200 patterns Vernis-Martin Cabinets, ranging from $45 to $1,000; also Vernis-Martin Tables, Curio Cabinets, Stands, Work Tables, Screens, &c. (their own selection and importation.) All well worthy the attention of intending buyers of these elegant goods.

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

FOR AN HONEST ELECTION

Theodore Roosevelt Makes a Pledge to Massachusetts Republicans.

POLICE MUST DO THEIR FULL DUTY

The New-Yorker Declares Himself a Jingo, Deplores the Failure to Annex Hawaii, and Regrets the Seal Arbitration.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The fifth annual dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts was held to-night. Francis A. Appleton, President of the club, presided, and briefly introduced Theodore Roosevelt of New-York, as the first speaker. He was greeted with three cheers and a tiger, which he noticed in the remark that they should not put a tiger in their cheers, as he was not on familiar terms with him. He had no need to say in such a company, that as a Republican, no less than as a public officer, he intended to see that the law "goes" in New-York. He considered a public officer derelict in his duty if he fail to enforce a particular law because

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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FOR CIVIL SERVICE LAWS

What Candidates for State Offices Say on the Subject.

ANSWERS TO THE REFORM ASSOCIATION

Replies of Messrs. Roberts and Judson, Running for Controller; Horatio C. King, Russell R. Stuart, and Others.

The New-York Civil Service Reform Association, of which Carl Schurz is President, some time ago sent letters to the Republican and Democratic candidates for State offices asking them whether in the event of their election they would give their aid in securing a faithful compliance with the terms of the present civil service law.

Replies have been received thus far from all those to whom letters had been sent except Norton Chase, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, and John Palmer and Campbell W. Adams, Republican candidates for Secretary of State and State Engineer, respectively.

The replies from the candidates for the Controllership are deemed by the Civil Service Reform Association to be the most important, as, though the refusal of the State Controller to pay salary to any official who has not been appointed in accordance with civil service regulations, all the State Departments may be held to a strict enforcement of the law.

Following are the letters sent to the various candidates:

To the Candidate for Controllership:

Dear Sir: On behalf of the New-York Civil Service Reform Association, and for the information of the voters of the State, we would respectfully submit to you as a candidate for the office of Controller the following inquiries:

(1.) Will it be your policy, if elected, to aid in securing faithful enforcement of the civil service laws in your own department and the extension of their operation wherever practicable?

(2.) Will you, if elected, exercise the authority of the office of Controller wherever necessary to secure a proper compliance with the terms of the law on the part of appointing officers in other departments and in the various institutions of the State?

It will be our duty and pleasure to give the widest circulation to any answer to these inquiries with which you may be disposed to favor us, and we shall be grateful for any expression of your views upon the general subject. We have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION.
CARL SCHURZ, President.
GEORGE McANENY, Secretary.

To Other Candidates for State Offices:

Dear Sir: On behalf of the New-York Civil Service Reform Association, and for the information of the voters of the State, we would respectfully ask you as a candidate for the office of ——, whether, if elected, it would be your policy to aid in securing faithful enforcement of the civil service laws of the State, and the extension of their operation wherever practicable.

It will be our duty and our pleasure to give the widest circulation to any answer to this inquiry with which you may be disposed to favor us, and we shall be grateful for any expression of your views upon the general subject. We have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION.
CARL SCHURZ, President.
GEORGE McANENY, Secretary.

The answers received to the inquiries were as follows:

ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1895.

Hon. Carl Schurz, President Civil Service Reform Association, New-York City:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 9th inst. is received. Should I be re-elected Controller I expect to continue the policy which I have inaugurated and have maintained during my present term.

I think I can say that I have during this term endeavored to aid in securing a faithful enforcement of the civil service laws in my department, and the extension of their operation wherever practicable, and that I have exercised the authority of the office of Controller wherever necessary to secure proper compliance with the terms of the law on the part of appointing officers in other departments and in the various institutions of the State. It will be my purpose, as I have stated already, to continue this same policy for the future. Respectfully yours,
JAMES A. ROBERTS, Republican Candidate for Controller.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1895.

The Civil Service Reform Association, New-York City:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of Oct. 9.

Replying to your inquiries: If elected to the office of Controller, I shall favor the enforcement of the civil service laws of the State. Very truly yours, JOHN B. JUDSON,
Democratic Candidate for Controller.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1895.

Hon. Carl Schurz, President Civil Service Reform Association, New-York City:

My Dear Sir: I find your letter of the 9th inst. on my return to-day from a few days' absence, and in answer to your inquiry as to my language, that if elected Secretary of State it will be my policy to aid in securing the faithful enforcement of the civil service laws of the State and the extension of their operation wherever practicable.

It is proper for me to add that I have always desired and contended that these laws should be so made and applied as to favor as far as possible the honorably discharged and worthy veteran, and I do not doubt that you, like myself, are in full sympathy with our comrades who nobly served the Nation in the hour of its extremity.

I have the honor to be, very truly and fraternally yours, HORATIO C. KING,
Democratic Candidate for Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1895.

Civil Service Reform Association, New-York City:

Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., beg to advise you that, in the discharge of my official duties I have obeyed to the letter the civil service laws of the State of New-York. I have the honor to subscribe myself yours sincerely,
A. B. COLVIN,
Republican candidate for Treasurer.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1895.

Civil Service Reform Association, New-York City:

Gentlemen: Your esteemed favor of the 9th inst., referring to the civil service laws of the State, is received. If elected to the office of State Treasurer, it will be my duty and policy to enforce such laws and all others upon the statute books of the State in any wise connected with the duties of such office. I have the honor to be yours very truly. DE WITT CLINTON DOW,
Democratic Candidate for Treasurer.

ALBANY, Oct. 15, 1895.

Civil Service Reform Association, New-York City:

Gentlemen: Your letter of Oct. 5, concerning the enforcement of the civil service laws of the State, is at hand. I have the honor to refer to my record of the last two years relating to the civil service law and the questions that have arisen in connection therewith. I am in favor of an enforcement of the law, believing that the same will promote the interests of the State and the several subdivisions thereof. In the report of the Civil Service Commission of last year you will find quite a number of communications from me in which I have set forth my views concerning the various provisions of the law at considerable length. Very respectfully,
T. E. HANCOCK,
Republican Candidate for Attorney General.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1895.

Civil Service Reform Association, New-York City:

Gentlemen: Your valued favor of recent date has remained unanswered until now owing to my absence from the city. In reply to your inquiries, would say that I am in favor of the enforcement of the civil service laws of the State. Respectfully yours, RUSSELL R. STUART,
Democratic Candidate for State Engineer.

The following tribute to James A. Roberts's fidelity to the cause of civil service reform is given out with the rest of the correspondence by the association:

On the first day of Mr. Roberts's term he announced that no payments of salary would be made thereafter to any officer or employe whose regular appointment was not certified by the Civil Service Commission. He had stated to the Civil Service Reform Association during the campaign that if elected he would take this course, so that the announcement was not wholly unexpected. It produced consternation, nevertheless, and every effort was made to induce Mr. Roberts to molify his rule or to make exceptions. He proved absolutely immovable. Within two months every illegally appointed employe had either qualified or been dismissed, and the civil service law established on a firmer basis than had ever before been even practicable. An act was drawn to make the new rule permanent, forbidding in terms the payment of persons not regularly appointed. This was passed, on the strength of the argument that it provided for nothing more than had already been established and was then in force. Nothing since the passage of the original civil service act has been as important to the success of the system as this piece of legislation. Backed by the new law, it has been easier for Mr. Roberts to resist the importunities of politicians and others to permit the employment of favorites who fear the civil service tests. Such importunities have been frequent, nevertheless, but whether the persons interested have been of his own party or not, Mr. Roberts has been consistent and determined in his course, and not the slightest violation of the law has been condoned. His service to the cause of civil service reform in this State has been of inestimable value. With unfailing means of enforcement at hand, the present administrators of the law have been enabled to improve the system in most radical respects, and to place it on a basis hardly deemed practicable two years ago.

As soon as letters are received from the State candidates who have as yet made no answer, they will be given to the public.

FELT HE WAS SUPERFLUOUS

Isaac W. Pickford Declines to be Longer a Manager of the Long Island State Hospital.

Isaac W. Pickford of Brooklyn, who was recently appointed a member of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital, yesterday sent the following document to Gov. Morton:

The Hon. Levi P. Morton, Governor State of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: A few weeks ago you honored me with an appointment as one of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital. Since that time I have diligently endeavored to ascertain what are the powers and duties attaching to the office.

I find that recent ingenious legislation has vested all powers and duties in the State Lunacy Commission and the Superintendents of the several State asylums. The local Board of Managers is thus, and necessarily, supernumerary and superfluous. It has been deprived of all substantial powers. It has no duties legally imposed upon it, and it is difficult to discern, under existing laws, any good reason for its continuance. On the contrary, there appears to be good reason for its dissolution, since it serves as a convenient screen for the lapses and derelictions of those upon whom powers and duties are expressly imposed by law. Under date of Oct. 19 influential newspapers in New-York and Brooklyn printed severe strictures upon the Long Island board, copies of which I respectfully submit.

Unwilling as I am to be held up to public reprobation for not exercising powers I do not possess, or for the non-performance of duties which the law of the State has in plain language refused to devolve upon me, I respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital, at the same time thanking you sincerely for the honor you intended to confer by the appointment. Very respectfully yours, ISAAC W. PICKFORD.

Mr. Pickford was appointed when the hospital became a State institution.

MR. VAN ALEN BACK AT NEWPORT

Avoided Arrest, but Safe Yesterday and To-day—His Case Only to be Told in Court —Sent over $1,000 for Local Election.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 23.—James J. Van Alen is at his residence here. He resorted to a little strategy, and arrived a little after noon, but not by train. He left the cars at one of the island stations, and drove to his castle in a farmer's wagon. This method of stealing into the city was not wholly unexpected, since his fears of being arrested in public were already known.

Lunch was prepared at Wakehurst for Mr. Van Alen this morning, and he was expected on the 11:30 train from Boston. His trap was on hand to convey him to his villa, but after waiting some time the coachman drove home.

The writ for his arrest cannot be served to-day, it being election day. The law gives a voter three days of grace, one day before and one day after, as well as election day, in cases of writs of arrest for suit. This will give Mr. Van Alen an opportunity to enjoy the exclusiveness of his own house before the officers can have their conference with him.

It may be stated on the authority of one interested in the case that Mr. Van Alen's side will be stated nowhere but in the courts, and that he will positively decline to be seen by reporters.

Mr. Van Alen sent his check for upward of $1,000 for to-day's municipal election. His friends still expect to see him at the polls before they close.

BURGESSES TO INVADE THE SOUTH

Albany's Celebrated Corps ~~to Visit Atlanta~~, Chickamauga, Louisville, and Other Southern Points.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Arrangements have been perfected for an extended trip through the South, including a visit to the Atlanta Exposition, of the Albany Burgesses Corps. The corps will leave this city on Saturday morning, Nov. 9, and, arriving in New-York in the afternoon, will embark on an Old Dominion Line steamer for Old Point Comfort, Va. Sunday will be spent at that place, and visits will be made to Hampton, Newport News, Virginia Beach, and other places of interest in the vicinity.

Sunday evening a start will be made by rail for Atlanta, which city will be reached on Monday at noon. Tuesday will be devoted to Atlanta and the exposition, and at midnight the corps will proceed to Chattanooga. Breakfast on Wednesday morning will be eaten on Lookout Mountain, and the forenoon will be devoted to visits to Chickamauga National Park and National Cemetery.

Nashville will be visited for a trifle more than six hours, and at midnight the trip will be made to the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, which will be explored at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. After breakfast the corps will resume its journey to Louisville, where several hours will be spent. The tour will be continued by way of Columbus, Cleveland, Niagara Falls, and Rochester, Albany being reached at 10 P. M., Saturday, Nov. 16.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A GAS COMPANY

East Side Residents Before the Health Board—Promised Relief.

A delegation of residents of the neighborhood of East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the East River appeared before the Health Board yesterday to protest against the odors from the works of the Universal Gas Company, at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

J. T. Rosenheimer of 537 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who was spokesman of the party, said that the death of the child of N. B. Vogel of 271 Pleasant Avenue was indirectly due to the odor. While the child was sick, he said, the physicians wanted fresh air for it, but the odor from the gas plant was such that they had to order all the windows in the house kept closed. As a consequence, the child died Oct. 5.

Upon receipt of the complaint, the board notified the gas company to abate the odor at once, as otherwise proceedings would be begun with the object of closing the works. The gas company promised to obey.

TOOK INSECT POWDER BY MISTAKE

Now Harris Must Give a Bill of Particulars in His Suit for Damages.

Herman Harris says a dose of insect powder was given to him by mistake by Joseph T. Talston, a druggist. Mr. Harris, who had called for a dose of licorice powder, didn't like the insect powder. It made him dreadfully sick for days, he declares, and now he is striving to get even by suing the druggist for $1,000 damages.

Talson has a store at 481 Sixth Avenue. He is curious to know just how the insect powder got mixed with the licorice. Harris, however, took her, and from that time "Aunty" never left her save for a day or so, until the ambulance carried her away Tuesday.

Mrs. Broad's memory has been clouded for several years, and she has been a constant care. At occasional intervals her mind would clear, and she could remember her girlhood days. She once, in answer to a question, unguardedly said that the first President she remembered was Washington, but ordinarily she was careful to avoid such questions, and nothing pleased her more than to be told that she looked only sixty or seventy.

WONDERED WHY HER SON WAS COLD

Thomas Breslin's Mother Could Not Realize that He Was Dead.

Thomas Breslin, who was about fifty years old, died some days ago and was buried yesterday from the Morgue. His mother, who is believed to be insane, was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital.

Just when Breslin died is not known. He lived with his mother at 19 Carmine Street, and it was not known that he had died until Tuesday, when the inmates of the house sought to trace an offensive odor to its source.

The tenants of the house had known for some time that Breslin was ill. They frequently asked his mother how he was, but they were not allowed to see him. She kept the doors and windows of her apartment fastened, she said, for fear that her "boy would get cold."

When the investigation was made Tuesday and access was gained to the room in which Breslin's body was, his mother was found applying poultices and heaping coverings over it to keep it warm, and wondering why it was cold. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition.

An undertaker was sent to the rooms to remove the body, but Mrs. Breslin, armed with a knife, refused to permit him to enter until she was told that he was a doctor, and that her son would soon recover. The police then took her to the hospital and had the body removed to the Morgue, from which it was buried.

CLARK BROTHERS IN TROUBLE

Two Attachments Issued Against the Restaurant Keepers.

Deputy Sheriff Carraher received two attachments yesterday against Clark Brothers, the well-known restaurant keepers of 120 Fulton and 14 West Fourth Street, which were obtained by Rose & Putzel on the ground that they has disposed of their property.

The attachments are in favor of the Empire State Bank for $4,960 on a note and Marks Fishel for $255. A lis pendens was filed on real estate at 60 to 64 Grand Street, which John Clark transferred on Sept. 23 to H. M. and P. L. P. Tostevin, to whom it is said he owed $40,000. It is also alleged that John Clark transferred 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Esther Maney, a relative, on Aug. 20 for a nominal consideration. The property was mortgaged for $75,000.

The Messrs. Clark gave a chattel mortgage on 120 Fulton Street on Sept. 20 to S. B. Clark for $4,000, and one on 14 West Fourteenth Street on Sept. 14 for $1,500. The note held by the Empire State Bank fell due on Oct. 18, and Cashier Roberts had an interview with John Clark the next day. Mr. Roberts said yesterday that Mr. Clark stated that he was not in a position to pay the bank, and that he had no property left.

John Clark is the senior partner in the firm, the other partner being Joseph Clark.

Two New Clubs Incorporated.

The Forum Club of the City of New-York has been incorporated for the recreation of its members, and to promote fellowship and social intercourse, and for literary and benevolent purposes. The trustees are: Joseph Goodman, George Moore, James Conroy, Samuel Brooks, George Duncan.

The Spencer Literary Society for the advancement of its members in literary and social pursuits has been incorporated with principal office in this city. The Trustees for the first year are: John Riddell, P. O'Brien, Jacob Cappel, Charles Fried, Thomas F. Carney, George S. Leonard, and Val P. Thoesen.

PASSED CENTURY MARK

Some Say "Aunty" Rebecca Broad Was 104 Years Old.

SHE DIED IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

Little Known About Her Family—Lived Over Twenty Years in a Boarding House, Having Gone There as a Cook.

"Aunty" Broad died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. For over twenty years she had been a familiar figure in Mrs. Wyckoff's boarding house at 85 Washington Square. Her name was Mrs. Rebecca Broad, and according to some accounts, she was one hundred and four years old. "She came to me twenty-three years ago," said Mrs. Wyckoff, "and she must have been over eighty then."

Mrs. Wyckoff came to the conclusion, a few days ago, that she could no longer keep the old lady. A physician told her that Mrs. Broad was a fit subject for hospital treatment, and so on Tuesday she was taken to Bellevue. Yesterday morning came a black-bordered notice saying that the patient was dead. She had been transferred to the insane pavilion, having been in the hospital less than twenty-four hours.

Had Mrs. Broad lived five minutes longer, the necessity for an inquest would have been avoided, but the law is strict, and it requires that if a patient dies within twenty-four hours after being taken to the hospital, an inquest must be held. The body now lies at the Morgue awaiting the Coroner's action. At the hospital the cause of death was stated briefly as "senility."

When "Aunty" was taken to Bellevue, she said, "I haven't a friend or a relative in the world." This statement was not exactly true, for she had certainly had a friend in Mrs. Wyckoff, who had cared for her for many years. Mrs. Broad had a few relatives, most of them distant. A niece, Mrs. Caroline Collum, lives at 23 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, and to her Mrs. Wyckoff sent the death notice yesterday.

"It's a shame that the old lady should be buried in Potter's Field, but what can I do?" said Mrs. Wyckoff. "I have offered to pay half the funeral expenses out of my own pocket if they will do the rest."

Mrs. Collum said that she could not tell what she would do until she had seen her son. "You can say that Aunt Rebecca was only ninety-three years old, and I have done all I could for her these last few years. I will say for Mrs. Wyckoff that she has been very good to her."

Mrs. Collum's mother, a sister of Mrs. Broad's, died a year ago at the age of eighty-seven, and, about the same time, Mrs. Caroline Smith, another sister, who was eighty-five years old, died. Mrs. Broad was the last of a family of seven, all of whom died at advanced ages. "Aunty" always refused to tell her age. It was a favorite remark of hers that, "I won't tell my age as long as I'm looking for a husband."

Mrs. Broad was an unusual woman in many respects. The Bible she knew almost by heart, and she could repeat chapter after chapter of the holy book. Shakespeare and other authors she once knew in the same way.

She had a son, Hiram, and two daughters. The son and one daughter are known to be dead. Hiram lost his life about twenty-five years ago. He was a diver, employed in the attempt to recover the gold supposed to have been sunk with a British ship in the Sound in Revolutionary times. While engaged in this work he was one day pulled aboard a passing boat dead.

Mrs. Broad was born in Maine, and lived there for a time. She removed to Worcester, Mass. Her husband died forty years ago. When she came to New-York no one knows, but twenty-three years ago she was recommended to Mrs. Wyckoff as an excellent New-England cook. Mrs. Wyckoff hesitated when she found that the applicant was eighty years old. She finally, however, took her, and from that time "Aunty" never left her save for a day or so, until the ambulance carried her away Tuesday.

EXPLOSION IN FIBERLOID WORKS

A Workman Killed and Several Injured—Fourth Fatal Event of the Kind—Much Property Destroyed.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Oct. 23.—A terrible explosion occurred this forenoon at 10 o'clock in the drying room of the Fiberloid Works, situated here.

Five men were employed in the room—V. H. Poor, J. K. P. Reed, James McLaughlin, Henry Chauncey, and Charles McManus. McManus was instantly killed and was buried in the ruins. Reed was so badly burned that his recovery is impossible. McLaughlin is in a critical condition. Chauncey and Poor, though badly burned, will recover.

The loss to the company will be in the neighborhood of $5,000. The explosion broke all the windows in the neighborhood, entailing a loss of hundreds of dollars. Perkins's planing mill caught fire from sparks, but the blaze was extinguished with small loss.

The company makes water-proof collars and cuffs. In that portion of the room where the dangerous compound used in the early stages of the work is prepared only one man was at work at the time of the accident, and he is dead, so that no authentic account of the cause of the disaster can be obtained.

In the factory proper, adjoining, 100 men and women were employed, but their injuries are few, and most of them slight. The shock of the explosion was heard throughout the city.

On three other occasions explosions have occurred at the same place, and each was attended with loss of life.

TABOR ORPHAN ASYLUM ABUSES

Indictments Found Against the Son of the Manager.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Because of stories told by orphan girls in the custody of the Tabor Orphan Asylum of this city, the Grand Jury found it necessary to make a special report, along with some indictments in connection therewith, this afternoon.

As told by the girls, the story is one of the acts of a member of a family which has been all in all in the beneficent orphanage. Also allegations as to immoralities which do not constitute crimes were made.

These indictments were handed up by the Grand Jury and they were all against Charles Oberlander, the son of the Rev. Alexander Oberlander, who has had charge of the institution. Charles Oberlander's name has received prominence of late because of his claim against the Mexican Government for ill treatment by its officers. The indictments charge, first, criminal assault, alleged to have been committed upon Nellie Digwell, an inmate of the asylum, on Sept. 5 last. She is under the age of sixteen. The second indictment is for assault in the second degree, alleged to have been committed upon Katie Kehoe, also an inmate under sixteen years. The third indictment is on a similar charge of assault alleged to have been committed upon Louisa Herring, upon Aug. 30.

Along with the indictments was handed to the court the following resolution signed by all the members of the Grand Jury:

Whereas, Evidence has been presented to the Grand Jury which convinces it that great carelessness exists in the management of the Tabor Orphan Asylum in the City of Syracuse; that no proper supervision has been exercised over the welfare of the older female inmates, and that as a consequence gross immorality has developed itself without check or hindrance on the part of those in charge of the institution; therefore

Resolved, That we, the undersigned members of the Grand Jury of Onondaga County, hereby request that the court to whom we report shall at once order that the necessary steps be taken to secure a thorough investigation of the management of said institution, and we further recommend that a new custodian be placed in charge, pending the investigation.

Justice Williams ordered the papers filed. "If there is anything like this," he said, "it should be pretty summarily stopped."

Lighthouse Board Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—There is some talk in the Lighthouse Board of establishing a vessel off Fire Island, and to connect the ship with the mainland by telephone or telegraph. It is found that the light station on Fire Island is not able to observe all the ships passing toward New-York, and, especially in thick weather, many of the ships are not sighted until they get to Sandy Hook. It is suggested that possibly a light vessel, which would be further from the shore would be able to sight the ships more readily. It is also possible that the present lighthouse at Fire Island will be equipped with an electric apparatus for illumination. The experiments with electric appliances have dembnstrated that they can be used to good advantage in lighthouses.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN COURT

Judge Harmon Makes His First Argument Before the Highest Tribunal of the Land in a Suit Against Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Attorney General Harmon's first argument in the Supreme Court of the United States was made today when he opened the discussion of the case of the United States versus the State of Texas, brought to determine the question of the ownership of 1,511,576 acres of land, known as Greer County, Texas, and claimed by both parties.

The suit was begun in 1890, under the authority of the act of Congress providing a temporary Government for the Territory of Oklahoma, but has not, until this term of court, reached a state where it was ready for argument. At the suggestion of the Attorney General four hours on a side were allowed for the argument, three counsel to be heard on a side. Under this arrangement Solicitor General Conrad will join the Attorney General, and Gen. Edgar Allan, special counsel for the United States, and ex-Attorney General Garland will take part, with State's Attorney General Crane and George Clark in the argument for Texas.

In opening the case for the United States Attorney General Harmon spoke two hours, occupying the attention of the court for half of the time allotted to his side. He used, in presenting the facts as they were claimed by the Government, a series of maps, being on a frame, before the court. There was some confusion in selecting the maps from time to time, which led the Attorney General to apologetically explain: "Counsel have prepared a wilderness of maps, your Honors," to which the Chief Justice responded: "Certainly a wilderness."

At another time Mr. Justice Gray complained that he could not distinguish the lines on the map exhibited.

"Your Honor," suggested Attorney General Harmon, "it is only a bird's-eye view."

"But I am not a bird," responded the Justice.

The Attorney General reviewed the history of the boundary line in dispute, which had its beginning in the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded Feb. 22, 1819, and proclaimed two years later.

The contention of the United States is that the various lines as laid down in the Melish map referred to in the treaty were not correct, principally in that the Red River on the map was not the stream intended, and that the one-hundredth meridian was not correctly placed. It was asserted that these statements were proved by the evidence taken by two or three Commissioners appointed to survey the boundary, and that Texas, by a series of acts, had acquiesced in the position assumed by the United States.

When the Attorney General had concluded, the presentation of the case for Texas was begun by George Clark, but he had barely time in which to state the claims of the State when the hour of adjournment arrived and the court rose. The first and principal proposition advanced was that "the treaty of 1819 between Spain and the United States having prescribed in plain and unambiguous terms that the boundary lines between the two nations as therein indicated should be as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, which map was appended to the treaty and became a part thereof, it is fruitless now to inquire further as to the location of the true one-hundredth meridian of longitude, or which branch of the Red River is the main river."

The argument will be continued to-morrow and will extend into Friday.

PADEREWSKI HERE AGAIN

The Pianist Arrives on the White Star Steamship Teutonic.

PLANS FOR HIS AMERICAN TOUR

Will First Be Heard in This City on Nov. 4—Other Places Where Concerts Will Be Given—His New Opera.

Paderewski is in New-York again, and music lovers are glad. He arrived yesterday on the White Star steamship Teutonic, and will be heard on the evening of Nov. 4 at Carnegie Music Hall. He appears to be in excellent health.

The musician said he had had a pleasant voyage, and had enjoyed the sea air. He said he looked forward with keen anticipation to greeting his American friends again. At the regular ship's concert Tuesday night, Paderewski played five selections, and entered very heartily into the spirit of the entertainment.

The pianist was accompanied by Hugo Göslitz, his private secretary. Immediately after landing, the two were driven to the Windsor Hotel. The voyagers were welcomed at the pier by Charles Steinway, Charles Trethar, N. Stetson, J. C. Fryer, and John Cowdin.

Ignace J. Paderewski,
The Pianist Comes to New-York Again to Begin an American Tour.

Concerning the opera which Paderewski is known to have been at work on for a considerable length of time, Mr. Göslitz, to whom the newspaper men were referred, said that it was complete, with the exception of orchestration. When the present tour is completed and the composer sufficiently rested, it is his intention, Mr. Göslitz said, to immediately resume work on the opera, and not stop until it is finished. Offers to produce it have been received from all the principal theatres of Europe. The music is to be Paderewski's own.

The book from which the opera was taken was written by a friend of Paderewski's, whose name is not divulged. Mr. Göslitz thinks that production will be a great success, and intimated that the author had high hopes of its winning approval.

Paderewski is fresh from the fields of many triumphs. He left here in May, 1893, shortly after the opening of the World's Fair, and went direct to Paris. But his arduous work had told upon him, and he sought rest in the South of France. He remained in retreat until the following Autumn, when he emerged from seclusion and fulfilled an engagement for a tour of England, in which he gave forty concerts. A trip of recreation to Italy followed, after which Paderewski appeared in London. After the close of the season there, work on the opera was taken up. Then came another tour of Great Britain and an incursion into Holland. Visits to Dresden and to Leipsic followed. Dresden people heard the pianist's Polish fantasy for the first time. It had been given twice before—once in Aix La Chapelle and once in Norwich. The music-loving Saxons became so enthusiastic over the fantasy that it was by urgent request performed again and again.

During the Summer of the present year Paderewski gave one orchestral concert and one recital in London. Since then he has been resting in the South of France, and making preparations for his American tour.

His first concert here—the one to be given at Carnegie Music Hall—will have the following programme: Chopin's F minor concerto, with Richard Burmeister's orchestration; Liszt's E flat concerto, and Paderewski's new Polish fantasy.

Following the concert Paderewski will give recitals at the Carnegie Music Hall on Nov. 9 and Nov. 12. The itinerary of his tour, so far as it has been planned, is as follows: Philadelphia, Nov. 6; Brooklyn, (Academy of Music,) Nov. 11; Philadelphia, Nov. 13; Boston, Nov. 19, 23, and 30. Other cities which the pianist has arranged to visit are Poughkeepsie, Albany, Worcester, Portland, Me.; Springfield, Mass.; Troy, Hartford, New-Haven, Providence, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

The visits will be made in the order named. Buffalo is expected to be reached about Christmas. The musician's appearance there will wind up the first part of his tour. After two weeks' rest he will start on the second part of his trip. Cincinnati will be the first city to be visited; then, in order, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Atlanta, Memphis, New-Orleans, San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. In the latter city Paderewski will fill a three weeks' engagement. From there he will go to Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Columbus.

This is as far as the programme has been outlined. It is probable that it will be considerably extended, and that the pianist will find time to reappear in concerts in this city before sailing.

YALE'S MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

A Slight Decrease from Last Year Due to Strict Requirements.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—The membership figures for all the departments of Yale, except the Art and Music Schools, are now available.

The total number of students in the university is given as 2,338, against 2,387 last year, the slight decrease being due to largely increased requirements for admission in the scientific and divinity schools. The total of membership for the past six years are: 1890, 1,333; 1891, 1,756; 1892, 1,976; 1893, 2,217; 1894, 2,387, and 1895, 2,338.

This year's membership compared with that of 1894 by departments is: Academic—1894, 1,159; 1895, 1,214; Scientific—1894, 685; 1895, 590; Law—1894, 200; 1895, 212; Medicine—1894, 95; 1895, 130; Theology—1894, 119; 1895, 105; Graduates—1894, 149; 1895, 136.

A Somnambulist's Fall from a Roof.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Anna Herzog, wife of Henry Herzog of 52 Hamilton Street, is lying in a critical condition in the City Hospital. Her condition is the result of injuries received in a fall from the roof of the three-story building in which she lives, while walking in her sleep early this morning. Mrs. Herzog has been ill for some days, and this morning rose from her bed while asleep and climbed two flights of stairs to the roof, from which she fell. In her fall she struck an electric-light wire, which broke her fall. Her right leg was broken and she was severely injured about the head. Mrs. Herzog is sixty-two years old, and her advanced age may prevent her recovery.

Mr. Wolverton's Guest Disappeared.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 23.—Merritt Parse, a guest of J. A. Wolverton, Ocean Avenue and Atlantic Street, disappeared Sunday, and has not since been seen. Mr. Parse's home is in Flemington, N. J., and it was supposed that he had gone there. This hope proved unfounded, and to-day the police were notified. Mr. Parse's disappearance is attributed to religious mania.

HE WILL UPHOLD THE LAW

First Conviction in an Excise Case Before Judge Cowing—Saloon Keeper Henry Meyer Fined $250.

Judge Cowing of the Court of General Sessions gave those liquor dealers who still defy the law a severe shock yesterday. He placed himself on record as intending to uphold the Police Board in enforcing the laws as they appear on the statute books at present, and gave warning that no mercy is to be expected in his court for willful excise violations.

Judge Fitzgerald's action in punishing excise violations uniformly with a thirty-dollar fine, gave great encouragement to that element among the liquor dealers who are bent on defying the law. After the severe treatment they had received at Recorder Goff's hand, these fines came as bursts of sunshine. Judge Cowing until yesterday had left his attitude undefined, but he then declared himself in a way that is calculated to strike terror to certain of the saloon forces.

Henry Meyer, a saloon keeper, of 290 First Avenue, convicted last Monday of selling illegally on Sunday, Sept. 22, was arraigned before Judge Cowing for sentence.

"I will fine you $250," said the Judge, and there was a buzz of surprise in the room. Continuing, the Judge said:

"As this is the first excise case in which a conviction has been had before me, I will not send this man to prison.

"But I wish to say that this court should not be used for the trial of excise cases. This court is intended for the trial of higher crimes and misdemeanors. There is a court set aside for the trial of excise and smaller misdemeanors.

"Of course, I recognize the right of all persons to a trial by jury, but no set of offenders should come to this court with the idea of getting a lighter punishment. There will be no precedent established.

"But it is found that certain punishment is not enough to make an obedience of the law, then measures will be taken to inflict a heavier punishment. This will especially be the rule in those cases where perjury is committed."

These remarks caused even a more profound sensation than the imposition of the large fine. It was carried out the understanding finally adopted between President Roosevelt, the Justices of Special Sessions, and Recorder Goff as an effectual means of bringing excise law violations to an end.

Meyer promptly paid his fine, and left the court.

EX-JUDGE M'KOON ACCUSED

The Tompkinses of Brooklyn Say He Has Not Accounted for Their Estate, Which Was Worth $100,000.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 23.—Addison Ely, counsel for Floyd W. Tompkins, Floyd W. Tompkins, Jr., and Elliot D. Tompkins of Brooklyn, to-day applied to Vice Chancellor Reed for an order restraining ex-Judge Dennis McKoon of New-York from disposing of certain lands in Bergen County, N. J.

The bill showed that in 1870 Floyd W. Tompkins, then a resident of Bergen County, owed $3,000 to a client of ex-Judge McKoon. Acting on Mr. McKoon's advice, he conveyed to Mr. McKoon, without consideration, six tracts of land in Bergen County valued at $100,000. It was understood that Mr. McKoon was to manage the estate, pay the taxes and other expenses, liquidate the debts, and then pay over the remainder to Mr. Tompkins or his two sons, who are clergymen.

The bill goes on to charge that Mr. McKoon at once began to sell parcels of the land. One piece, it is alleged, was sold for $20,000, a second for $5,600, and other pieces for smaller sums. No accounting has ever been made.

Floyd W. Tompkins, in response to questions by the Vice Chancellor, said that when he spoke to Mr. McKoon about the matter he was informed that the land had all been sold and that the debts, taxes, and expenses exceeded the receipts by $8,000.

Mr. Tompkins said that he went to the County Assessor's office, at Hackensack, where he learned that the statement made to him by Mr. McKoon was not true. He found, he declared, that Mr. McKoon had mortgaged one piece of property for $10,000, but had redeemed it. He further found that Mr. McKoon still held fifty lots, in addition to the moneys he had received.

Mr. Ely testified that McKoon had refused to make an accounting and that he was about to sell the remaining property. The restraining order was granted.

THE SAD LOSS OF ELLALINE TERRISS

Her Wonderful Collection of Keys Lost During Her Walk in Broadway.

Miss Ellaline Terriss of the "His Excellency" company, wept so much yesterday morning that her eyes were still red when she appeared on the stage of the Broadway Theatre last night. She had lost a bunch of seventeen keys.

Over in London there is a fad among the girls of collecting keys, not Bluebeard keys or wine cellar keys, or keys to donjon keeps, but tiny little gold, silver, and platinum keys to jewel cases, bracelets, diaries, &c. Miss Terriss had seventeen of these keys. One is a key to a crystal slipper given to her by the Princess of Wales after she had seen her performance of the title rôle of the burlesque "Cinderella." The slipper is a jewel casket, and Miss Terriss has several valuable trinkets locked up in the slipper, whose key is of solid gold. Another golden key opens a diamond bracelet given to Miss Terriss by Nasr Rulla Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan during his recent visit to London. A third key opens a gold mounted diary given to her by an American who took a kindly liking to her Cinderella.

All the keys were strung on a chain, and the collection was lost in Broadway between the Broadway Theatre, where Miss Terriss is playing, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BROKE A PROMISE MADE IN COURT

R. M. Liston Admits Drinking After Agreeing to Give Up the Habit.

Richard M. Liston, a speculator, of 505 Amsterdam Avenue, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court last Monday on the charge of being a habitual drunkard.

At that time he begged Magistrate Brann not to send him to prison, and promised to abstain from the use of liquor for a year. The Magistrate discharged him.

Mr. Liston was again before Magistrate Brann yesterday, Rose Hauck, a servant in his house, having charged him with abusing her. On hearing from the police that Liston's reformation had been of short duration, the Magistrate said:

"Liston, you told me that you would stop drinking. I gave you a chance. You have not kept your word. Drinking with you is a disease. I am going to send you to Blackwell's Island."

"Don't do that, Judge. I only had one drink. This is all concocted by my wife and this girl. They want to get me out of the way. I told Rose last night that I did not want her services any longer. She defied me, and my wife sustained her."

"You broke your word to me," said the Magistrate, "and you will have to go to Blackwell's Island."

Liston wept as he was led away to a cell.

A Precocious Malfeasant.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—A pretty little girl, twelve years of age, with her arms filled with school books, is a prisoner at No. 3 Station charged with working a boldly cheating game on city merchants. Several complaints of the girl's operations had been made to the police, and to-day she was arrested near the Chippewa Market on a description furnished by some of the defrauded business men.

She gave several names and addresses, each of which the police, upon making inquiry, found to be false; but it is expected that a few hours' confinement may induce her to confess. The police think the child is some dishonest person's cats paw. Her plan was to go to a store and order a quantity of goods delivered to a fictitious address, C. O. D., but taking a portion of the order with her. A score of business men were victimized by the sc

IN SWEET CHARITY'S NAME

Many Deserving Organizations Make Interesting Displays.

THE FOOD SHOW IS THE SCENE

Other Interesting Things to be Seen (and Tasted) at the Madison Square Garden — More "High Teas" in Order.

There are a great many interesting things at the food show now going on at Madison Square Garden of which the public is not aware, because it does not usually connect charitable associations with an exhibit of this kind.

A number of well-known charities very gladly accepted the space given them at the Madison Square Garden, and are offering many pretty and dainty articles for sale for the good of the various organizations for which they are working.

The Messiah Home for Little Children, of which Mrs. J. Wells Champney is President, has a prettily ornamented space on the balcony, near the main entrance. It is having a bargain sale just now on really commercial principles, "in order to dispose of our old stock."

Since the opening of the show at the Garden it has had a bazaar of all sorts of pretty, dainty, and useful articles for sale. There are children's gowns, aprons for children, grown people, and servants; small silver articles, a Dresden inkstand that really came from Dresden, some charming paintings by well-known artists, and, last but not least, the most modern of doll houses, with desks, folding beds, decorations or armor, and French books.

They are all to be sold at reduced prices to dispose of them before the exhibition closes, the 1st of next month. Saturday the home will have a special day, with grabbags for the children who patronize the bazaar, and in the afternoon Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick is to give a chafing-dish course in the concert hall of the Garden.

This will take place at 4:30 o'clock, at the close of Mrs. Rorer's lecture, and the visitors will be taught how to prepare shirred eggs with anchovy, Virginia panned oysters, chicken au supreme, and cheese fondu. Checks for admission to the lecture can be obtained at the booth or of Mrs. J. Wells Champney, 96 Fifth Avenue, and of the other managers of the home.

These, if bought of the managers, include a ticket for general admission to the Garden; otherwise the lecture will be 25 cents extra.

Among the managers of the home are Mrs. Edward Holbrock, Miss Helena Flint, Mrs. Theodore B. Starr, Miss Stevens, Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, Mrs. C. F. Horner, Mrs. Emilio, Mrs. Bradford Ferris Duff, Mrs. J. H. Emerson, Mrs. George Robinson, Mrs. Arthur Wellington, Mrs. Gilman Tucker, Mrs. John S. White, Mrs. George F. Shrady, and Mrs. Joseph Eastman.

The Hahnemann Hospital has a sale of all sorts and kinds of pretty bits of china for the benefit of its free bed fund. This is under the auspices of the Ladies' Hahnemann Hospital Association, a body of women which accomplishes a great deal of valuable work for their institution. Its officers are:

President—Mrs. Mary Laidlie Dey; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, Mrs. W. F. Cochran, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. A. B. Darling, Mrs. Douglass Burnham, Mrs. B. Blakeman, Mrs. J. H. Starin, Mrs. E. G. Bartlett; Secretary—Mrs. J. K. Hayward; Treasurer—Mrs. J. Hull Browning; Executive Committee—Mrs. J. Neilson Stout, Mrs. William Orton, Mrs. G. W. Powers, Mrs. G. W. Quintard, Mrs. A. B. Darling, Mrs. Lyman Fiske, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. Clark Bell, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. H. C. Fling, and Mrs. David Watts. A number of other ladies are on special committees.

The association will have charge of the "high tea" from 1:30 to 10 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. There will be an excellent menu, and a large number of guests are expected.

The friends of the Little Mothers have a stand in one of the balconies of the Garden where they are serving a light home-made luncheon and tea, ice cream and cake every day to their friends at very moderate prices.

The Little mothers do not provide these culinary products themselves, though they give an exhibition every day at the Garden of the skill they have attained in cooking. They have provided the dry goods part of the exhibit in the shape of dish towels, dusters, aprons, bibs, &c., showing very neat handiwork.

The whole of the exhibit is a small sample copy or forerunner of the Thanksgiving Market to be held for their benefit at 1,476 Broadway near Forty-second Street, Nov. 4, to be open until Nov. 10. This will include everything necessary for a Thanksgiving dinner, and everything else that kind friends will contribute. The officers are:

Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Director; Mrs. B. F. Hooper, Chairman Finance Committee; Mrs. George A. Hearn, Chairman Clothing Committee; E. Bertille Cross, M. D., Chairman Medical Committee; Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, Chairman Entertainment Committee; George F. Vail, Treasurer; Miss J. Olmstead, Superintendent.

The members of the committees are: Mrs. H. Herrman, Mrs. J. H. Selmes, Mrs. George E. Schanck, Mrs. W. J. Johnston, Mrs. J. N. Walker, Mrs. George T. Stevens, Mrs. S. C. T. Dodd, Mrs. L. A. Wild, Mrs. Charles Barnard, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Mrs. J. W. Lovell, Mrs. H. E. Drake, Miss J. G. Brown, Mrs. J. J. Griffiths, Dr. Anna C. Lukens, Dr. Sarah E. Evans, Dr. Jeannette Reid Durkee, Mrs. G. M. Chapin, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. L. E. Wells, Mrs. E. L. Owen, Mrs. Dr. J. W. Gibbs, Miss Frances Stevens, Miss A. A. Close, Mrs. Charles McDowell, Mrs. T. S. Child, Mrs. H. F. Wood, Mrs. C. F. Wingate, Mrs. H. N. Farley, Mrs. Thaddeus A. Smith, Mrs. W. M. Leeper, Mrs. S. S. Packard, Mrs. C. C. Langill, Dr. Helene S. Larsen, Dr. Harriett C. Keating, and Dr. Sarah A. F. Battey.

The League for the Promotion of Social Purity has a sale of fancy articles on the same floor, with a beautiful night robe of soft, white silk on exhibition, which is to be presented to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton on her eightieth birthday, in November.

The Woman Suffrage League is engaged in the work which it considers one of the best of charities—teaching women to vote.

"Shall the saloons be open on Sunday?"

"Shall the present excise laws be strictly enforced?"

"Would the city be benefited by a modification of the present excise laws?"

These are the three questions on which men and women pay 5 cents to vote. There have been 111 votes cast so far.

In answer to the first question, 13 men and 11 women have voted in the affirmative, and 23 men and 61 women in the negative.

In answer to the second, 28 men and 65 women have voted in the affirmative, and 5 men and 2 women in the negative.

There have been 14 men and 22 women who have voted "yes" to the third question, and 15 men and 29 women "no."

The St. Elizabeth Home, in charge of the Children's Aid Society, has a pretty exhibit from its dressmaking department. There are street and evening dresses for ladies, a misses' gown, and little model frocks for dolls, and dressed dolls. These are all for sale.

The Baltimore Home for Consumptives has a stand on the first balcony, at the right of the entrance, where it is receiving votes for the most popular New-York hospital. The Presbyterian Hospital is leading so far.

A collection of sixty dolls will be presented to the winner. These were a part of the British nursing exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, and have been given for the purpose by a little girl, who is anxious to help the hospital put up a building and begin work. Mrs. Charles A. Carroll is President of the association working for the hospital. Other ladies interested are Mrs. John M. Pendleton, Mrs. Duncan Pell, Mrs. D. H. Roberts, Miss Van Sickle, Miss R. E. Pendleton, and Miss Katherine Roberts.

Miss E. N. Cheney has every evening at the Garden an exhibit of the industrial work of Italian women, made up of fancy articles of different kinds.

The St. Joseph's Institution for Deaf-Mutes and the New-York Insitute for the Blind have both interesting exhibits of their pupils' work.

The Della Memorial, or Foreign Missionary Branch of the Door of Hope, 102 East Sixty-first Street, has a large display of fancy articles made by the inmates of seventeen different homes in many large cities, started by Mrs. E. M. Whittemore since she opened the memorial four years ago. The sale of these articles is to provide money for foreign missionary work, not for the support of the home, which with faith the workers in charge leave to voluntary contributions.

A very interesting stand at the further end of the first balcony on the left hand side is that representing the Woman's Afro-American Union Fresh Air Home. The work exhibited was all done by colored women. There is a great variety of it. The most interesting exhibits are the hairpin dress and crocheted hat made by Mrs. A. E. Davis, and the silk portières and rag carpet made by Mrs. A. J. Spencer.

The dress is for a child, the openwork of which it is composed being made entirely with a hairpin. The hat is a pretty, picturesque one, all in white and would not arouse a suspicion that it was made with a needle. The portières are made like the rag carpet, only of silk. There is a spinning wheel, which forms a part of the exhibit, and with it a knitted stocking, the yarn of which was spun on the wheel by a colored woman up in New-York State.

Mrs. Spencer's daughter, Miss Ella Spencer, exhibits some paintings in oil and water-color and crayons, and Mrs. R. H. Bundy exhibits hammered brass.

The managers of the home, which is in process of erection, are Mrs. E. E. Williams, President; Mrs. A. J. Spencer, Mrs. S. J. S. Garnet, Mrs. H. A. Jones, Mrs. M. A. Lively, Mrs. T. Cooper, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Financial Treasurer; Mrs. L. R. Bundy, Financial Secretary; Miss E. D. Spencer, Corresponding Secretary.

The high tea to-night will be for the benefit of the Blue Anchor Society. This society sends blankets and clothing to shipwrecked men, women, and children, and keeps a box of supplies at every seacoast and lifesaving station in the United States. It is not a large or wealthy society and it hopes to increase its funds materially this evening.

IMPORTANT COPYRIGHT DECISION

Newspaper Publishers, Under a Ruling of the United States Circuit Court at Boston, Are Fully Protected by the Law.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—An interesting case involving the value of a copyright has just been decided by Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. The William B. Dana Company are the publishers of The Commercial and Financial Chronicle and of four other publications, issued in connection therewith, namely, The State and City Supplement, The Street Railway Supplement, The Investors' Supplement, and The Quotation Supplement. Both The Chronicle itself and all its various supplements are copyrighted.

The United States Investor last May also began the publication of a so-called supplement, modeled after those of The Chronicle, but to be issued in monthly installments. The publishers of The Chronicle brought an action before Judge Colt, charging that nearly all the matter in the installment supplements of The United States Investor had been taken from The Chronicle supplements; that this was an infringement of The Chronicle's copyright, and asking for a writ of injunction against the Investor Publishing Company restraining the publication of the installment supplements, and also forbidding their issue in book form, as contemplated.

In their affidavits The Chronicle people furnished a list of several hundred items appearing in the monthly supplement of The Investor which had been taken either bodily from one of the several Chronicle supplements, or but slightly altered in form. Several instances were cited where even typographical mistakes had been repeated. The case was argued, and came up for final hearing Friday of last week. Judge Colt has now granted the prayer for an injunction. The form of order is understood to be very broad.

The case is considered an important one, because it has been deemed almost impossible heretofore to protect publications like those of The Chronicle. The decision just rendered established the fact that a copyright is something more than an empty form in such instances.

MARY HALSTED TEESE DEAD

She Was a Direct Descendant of a Revolutionary Heroine.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Mary Halsted Teese, widow of Conrad Teese, died at her home in Morristown, N. J., this morning, aged ninety-two years. She was the direct descendant of Ann Halsted, a revolutionary heroine.

Mrs. Teese was the mother of the late Judge F. H. Teese, and a descendant of the Halsted family of this city. She was Miss Mary Halsted Campfield before her marriage. Her husband was for many years a prominent leather merchant in this city.

Newport Arrivals and Departures.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 23.—Arrivals to-day were Mrs. E. S. Prince and Miss Prince of Albany and Dr. T. W. Bull and W. W. Sherman, returning from New-York.

W. Rogers Morgan, Jr., of New-York has rented the Travers cottage, Rhode Island Avenue, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Stitt of Philadelphia arrived to-day and opened their cottage for the Winter.

Mrs. G. P. Williams of New-York closed her Newport house to-day.

Permitted to Die at Home.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Charles Thomas, an Onondaga Indian, convicted in June, 1894, of manslaughter in the second degree for killing a fellow-Indian named John Hill, and sentenced to a term of nine years and three months in Auburn Prison, was pardoned to-day by Gov. Morton. The Indian is dying of consumption.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' CONVENTION

National Association at Philadelphia—Gathering Well Attended—Welcome by Mayor Warwick—S. R. Shipley's Paper.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The sixth annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters began to-day in the drawing room of the New Century Club. Two hundred and fifty delegates, representing the principal life insurance companies of the country, are in attendance.

The convention will continue three days, and the business to be transacted is of importance alike to the public and to the companies represented by the delegates. Among the latter are Charles H. Raymond of New-York, C. E. Tillinghast of Cleveland, Ohio, Charles H. Ferguson of Chicago, ex-President of the association; Thomas L. Alfried of Richmond, Va.; J. P. Cullom, Denver, Col.; E. S. Folsom, Indianapolis; W. H. Haskell, Albany, N. Y.; J. W. Harris, Waco, Texas; J. E. Halstead, Topeka, Kan; Louis Hymans, Salt Lake City; D. Z. Hendricks, Washington; F. C. Nicodemus, Baltimore; W. J. Roddy, Rock Hill, S. C.; E. S. Sutton, Kansas City; Thomas Peters, Atlanta, Ga.; E. B. Scofield, Portland, Me.; C. D. Vansiyke, Des Moines, Iowa; E. D. Weeks, Litchfield, Conn., and H. D. Neely of Omaha, Neb., present Vice President of the National organization.

The delegation from Boston is headed by President C. A. Hopkins of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, President John K. Stearns accompanies the Chicago delegation, and Presidents George Thorn of Cincinnati, Eli D. Weeks of Connecticut, George M. Hadley of New-Jersey, John F. Makley of New-York, James L. Johnson of Western Massachusetts, A. A. Dayton of Eastern New-York, E. Scott Owen of New-Hampshire, H. S. Munson of Western New-York, Henry C. Ayres of Pittsburg, Benjamin Cronyn of Vermont, and W. B. Freeman of Virginia head their respective delegations.

The local associations in Cleveland, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas City, North and South Carolina, District of Columbia, Sioux Falls, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, and Wisconsin are also represented by from five to ten delegates each.

The convention was formally opened by President E. H. Plummer of this city, after which Mayor Warwick made a speech of welcome.

President Plummer then delivered a brief address. The first paper read before the convention was one by Samuel R. Shipley, President of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, entitled, "What is the Ideal Life Insurance Company?"

Referring at some length to the right distribution of the moneys of the accumulated fund, and to the question of method in dealing with lapsed or surrendered policies, Mr. Shipley said, in conclusion:

The life insurance companies of the country, more than corporations of any other kind, stand, or ought to stand, upon a high moral plane. Is it not most important that the community at large should understand this? When any one among them does something which it ought not to do it injures this moral standing. It makes it more difficult for us to retain the place which we ought to hold in public confidence, and hence it has sometimes happened that we have been looked upon precisely as a company of many other kinds which are purely selfish in their nature are looked upon.

This, it seems to me, is a misfortune, because we are a part of the community itself and because we represent one of the wisest and most beneficent features of modern civilization. The life insurance company and all who are members of it are one. There ought not to be any question between them. If this feature of the situation were more clearly seen, how little chance would there be for antagonism between Legislatures or Insurance Commissioners and the companies. How gladly would we welcome the co-operation of the other. There would be nothing but sympathy and perfect confidence.

Col. W. H. Dyer, who hails from Boston, but who in the absence of the Nebraska delegation had been deputed to represent that contingent, arose and declared that it was the "unanimous wish of the Nebraskans that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Shipley. The vote was passed with enthusiasm.

The delegates in the afternoon were taken for a drive through Fairmount Park.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The National Toilet Supply Company, to conduct a general laundry and toilet supply business in New-York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—Louis Inman, Louis Lovaine, and F. A. Julian of New-York City.

The Utica Publishing Company, to publish a daily, weekly, and semi-weekly newspaper in Utica; capital, $5,000. Directors—Andrew Keiner, John Buckley, Enoch M. Chase, E. L. Mainwaring, and C. R. Veber of Utica.

The Meadow Sweet Cheese Company, to manufacture and deal in cheese and other dairy products in Utica; capital, $10,000. Directors—Benton K. Brown and William D. Grant of Newport, and H. L. Ridings of Utica.

The Easton Company, to deal in horses and live stock on commission in New-York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—William Easton, Caroline Easton, and Robert G. Westmore of New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do chamberwork and sewing in private family. Call, Wednesday, between 9 and 2, 39 East 29th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and take care of children or help with the wash; city or country; willing and obliging; reference. 1,681 3d Av., second floor; Dunn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWING.—First-class; to assist with children; by competent young woman; three years' city reference and one and a half years' from last employer. 243 East 39th St., Crahan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR WITH WAITING.—Young and capable; lady will cheerfully recommend advertiser, who has been in her service for past four years. Please call Thursday morning; present employer's, 115 East 79th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As a chambermaid or as chambermaid and to do fine washing, by young girl in small private family; good city reference from last place. Annie, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and assist butler or plain sewing or plain washing in private family; city reference. C. C., Box 3.8 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; would assist in pantry; first-class references from last place. 401 Park Av., near 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; understands her business; good city reference. M. C., 227 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do light chamberwork and wait on lady or grown children; last employer can be seen. 52 East 55th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid or parlor maid; thoroughly competent; best city reference. D. G., Box 872 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; eight years' best city reference; lady can be seen. C. H., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or assist with waiting; best city personal reference from last employer. 189 Madison Ave.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl, as competent chambermaid in private family; first-class references. Call from 10 till 2, Box 2, 342 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German-American girl as chambermaid; also willing to wait on lady; first-class city references. E. R., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waiting on grown children; good reference; city or country. G. H., 45 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or would assist with grown children. Can be seen Thursday or Friday, at present employer's, 49 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city references. Dolan, 1,099 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; would assist with washing or any work required; can supply seven years' city reference. 319 East 55th St., Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires position for competent Swedish woman in small family; city or country. Call, Thursday and Friday, 11 to 1, 32 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Payne, care Mrs. Poole, 245 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and willing to do plain sewing; eight years' city reference. 109 East 56th St., basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid, or will do chamberwork and waiting in small American family; best city reference. Call, Thursday, at 225 West 58d St. Miss Senall.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; first-class city reference. F. D., 106 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best references, 1,315 3d Av., between 76th and 76th Sts., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; willing to learn. 301 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for light chamberwork and sewing; expects moderate wages. Inquire at 16 East 75th St., between 10 A. M. and 12.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Leaving on account of family traveling; first-class city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 6 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family, or can go as parlormaid; has excellent references. S. D., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; assist with other work; best city references. 864 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid; would do plain sewing; over two years' best reference from late employer. 343 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and parlormaid; good city reference. 320 East 58th St.; ring Kirwan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; city reference. M. K., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 465 Columbus Av., dressmaker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; three years' city reference. N. C. D., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. H. O. C., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; city reference. A. G., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; good city reference. Mrs. Monaghan, 247 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing to assist in washing; no objection to private boarding house; city reference. 266 West 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place. 228 West 126th St.; Lockley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a young person; first-class; English; references. Griffiths, 102 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Best city reference. Hill, 270 West 118th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; six years' reference. C. Z., 152 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a refined North German Protestant as good, competent cook; city reference. 219 2d Av., near 14th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city reference; city. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; do plain washing; best reference. 257 West 18th St., first flat.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as very good cook; good bread and biscuit; city or country; three years' reference. 166 West 29th St.

COOK.—By young girl for cooking, washing, ironing; city reference. A. M., 387 8th Av., Advertising Agency.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands good family cooking; city reference. 27 Bedford St.

COOK.—Competent cook in a private family; first-class city reference. 333 West 38th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; good reference. E. S., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook in private family; best city reference; will not go less than $50 month. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class French cook to go by day, week, or month; best city references. M. G., 243 West 49th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 1,024 3d Av., first flat, care of Mrs. Fay.

COOK.—By young girl as experienced cook; first-class city reference. 15 West 10th St., present employer's.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a capable girl in a small family; references. 450 East 148th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook, with kitchenmaid; private family. T. W., 758 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best of reference. 27 West 34th St.; no cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—By two girls together; one as cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; two years' city references. Call, Thursday, 838 8th Av., between 50th and 51st Sts.; ring O'Brien's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl as good cook; understands housekeeping thoroughly; also marketing; four years' best city reference; no mail. Call, from 10 to 4 o'clock, 115 West 16th St., rear cottage.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one good cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; in small private family; city references; last employer can be seen. M. S., 387 8th Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; good baker; city or country; three years' best reference from last employer; city reference. 227 East 29th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By German girl as first-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen and marketing if necessary; best city references. 882 8th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as gook cook; first-class laundress; or do housework in a small family; no objection the country; best reference. 850 9th Av.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, in private family; best city reference. K. C., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—Would assist with chamberwork; by two good women; separate or together; both first-class; best reference from last employer. 129 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; seven years' city reference from last place. B. L., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By capable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, &c.; side dishes; good baker; city reference. 36 East 40th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland women as excellent family cook, also chambermaid and waitress; to go together; best reference. 203 West 32d St., grocery store.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; understands all branches of cooking; excellent baker; good references; wages, $20. 406 West 33d St.; ring Cosgriff's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in small, private family; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; best city reference. 721 6th Av., near 41st St., King's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl; first-class cook; soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. 53 West 48th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, at 10 West 19th St., between the hours of 10 and 3.

COOK.—By competent woman; good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. K., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; excellent city references. G. B., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good plain cook; good city references. Two days, M. S., 914 6th Av., third floor. Mrs. Rodgers.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class plain cook for small private family; four years' reference from last employer. 161 West Boulevard.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; willing to do plain washing; personal city reference. 300 West 41st St., Room 1.

COOK.—By a professional cook, (German;) good caterer; capable to take full charge; best reference. Please state wages, T. K., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, recently landed from Paris; first-class references. G. M., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable woman; good personal reference. 33 West 17th St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in a private family; city reference. 1,442 2d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, understands all kinds of meats, soups, and desserts; best city reference. 338 East 66th St.

COOK.—In a private family, with or without kitchenmaid; personal city reference. 805 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; very best city reference. 113 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good baker; in city; best city references. 111 West 43d St.

COOK.—By Protestant; first-class reference. 503 3d Av.; ring three times.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady would like to get a place for her first-class German laundress two days in a week. M. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By French person to do washing or ironing by day. G. V., 129 West 29th St.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day; or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; A1 cutter and fitter; also remodeling, alterations; will go out by day in private family; moderate prices. Mrs. L. Voecker, 161 East 106th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Waist and skirt hand; neat, quick sewer and operator; to work with or after dressmaker; go out by the day; reference. H. T., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or by day; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, or make into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By fashionable dressmaker; elegant cut and fit; by day; $1.25 this month; style and fit guaranteed. 184 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Good dressmaker desires few more engagements; perfect fitting; $1.50 daily. M. L., 152 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—German; a lady wishes a situation for a German governess for young children; speaking English; very good seamstress; two years' best city reference from present employers. Apply at 145 Madison Av., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German; wishes to travel; speaks English and French; best references. J., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a Swiss lady of refinement and education; desires morning engagements as visiting governess; French, German, English branches, music; very successful teacher; highest references. S. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Mme. French, competent Parisian, has resumed her teaching, French, Latin, &c. Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged Frenchwoman, excellent cook, as housekeeper to single gentleman, doctor, or officer of the army; city or country; fourteen years' city reference. E. H., 208 West 41st St.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—In large or small household; or will cater and market daily. Scotch. Box 288 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By settled young woman; permanent place in good family, where changing is not necessary; best reference. 35 Columbus Av., Roby's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent person for general housework; good city reference. 757 2d Av.; ring twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do light housework; willing and obliging. 143 East 26th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Accustomed to traveling; speaks several languages; good packer and hairdresser; with a family going to the South of Europe; can be seen and personal references obtained at present employer's. 31 West 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, packing; also a good courier; would like to travel with family this Winter; best city references. Marie, 203 West 41st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. B. C., 141 East 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and seamstress; good city reference. T. S., Advertisement Office, 554 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl; speaks perfect German and French, as lady's maid or maid to growing children; very good dressmaker. Mrs. Cloos, 193 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 301 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl as first-class lady's maid; city references. E. R. K., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference; accustomed to traveling; present employers, 1 North Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Englishwoman; neat, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended personally. 7 West 36th St.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl in a respectable private family to take care of children or assist with light housework. Mrs. Donnelly, 187th St. and Fulton Av., Fordham.

MAID.—By a competent Swiss girl, speaking French, German, and English, as maid; will do chamberwork; good seamstress; best reference. G. M., 159 East 47th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German; speaks French and English; good seamstress, traveler, and packer; city references. H. G., 106 West 42d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To lady or grown children by North German Protestant; best personal reference. 319 West 47th St., first floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR COMPANION TO an elderly lady; best city references. 127 East 47th St.

MAID.—By German as seamstress and assist with chamberwork. N. S., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSE GOVERNESS.—Good seamstress; French and German; in American family. K., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant person as maid to lady and seamstress; reference. Schaffner, 364 Amsterdam Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; good dressmaker; willing and obliging; personal city references; age, 32. M. F., 237 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good reference. 111 West 43d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a sober, steady, and reliable woman as laundress; understands her work thoroughly; good city reference; would assist with chamberwork. M. N., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; good home more an object than high wages; best city reference. 319 East 34th St., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. W., 234 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in strictly private family; does shirts, collars, cuffs; personal reference. M. K., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as competent laundress; assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city references. Two days, 416 West 41st St.; Kehoe's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; best personal city reference. 134 West 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young American woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. W., 234 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city references. L. B., 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; understands her business in all its branches; city reference. Call, for two days, at 20 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress; work by day or at home. 258 West 41st St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; willing to assist with other work; best reference from last employer. 80 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. J. K. Bell, 344 East 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference; no cards answered. 163 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. B., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; Protestant; best city reference. 301 West 39th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a Protestant girl (17) to take care of children; reference. M. Hoffman, 130 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young woman to take care of one or two children and to do plain sewing. 116 West 21st St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent Swiss girl as infant's nurse; will take entire charge; bottle or breast baby; best references; doctor's recommendation. Schnessler, 903 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Lady wishes position for her infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 107 East 91st St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Protestant; can bring up baby from birth; wages, $20; good reference; city or country. A. S., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady desires to secure a situation for her nurse, who has been in her employ for fourteen years, and takes pleasure in recommending her as most faithful woman. Call at 7 West 57th St., between 10 and 12 A. M..

NURSE.—By a trustworthy young woman as efficient nurse to infant or grown child; has best reference. Can be seen at 148 West 33d St., second floor.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as thorough infant's nurse; understands bottle baby; willing, obliging; two years' city reference last place. 972 6th Av.; ring top bell.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent person; understands all kinds of food; best city reference. Call, two days, at 102 West 37th St.; ring Cullen's bell.

NURSE.—By a reliable young North of Ireland Protestant as infant's nurse; experienced; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman, capable of taking entire charge of infant or small children; plain sewing also. 215 West 18th St., first floor.

NURSE.—Protestant; infant's nurse; competent, trustworthy; to take entire charge of infant bringing up

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Steady Markets and Moderate Speculation.

LIGHT RECEIPTS AND FIRMER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Lower—Coffee Easier.

The grain markets continued in the same quiet rut, with variations light and transactions small, with absence of speculation and trading confined chiefly to the ring. The close was a trifle higher, owing to better Western news. Provisions were doing better, but lacked demand. Cotton broke badly with the South and had a fairly active trade. Coffee was dull and lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	70¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40	@ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.50	@10.00
Lard, Western steam		@ 5.90
Beef, family	9.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23
Sugar, granulated	4¾@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	10¼
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	11.80	@11.85
Lead	3.35	@ 3.37½

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active and closed at an advance of ½c, with trading limited to local operators, while cables were firmer, interior movement moderate, and dry weather reported from the West....Spot was firmer and in fair export demand; sales, 144,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms, 48,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1c over December, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels do at 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat; Nov. 9, and 72,000 bushels do on private terms....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern (New-York inspection) at ⅞@1c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 3c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at ¾c over December....Clearances hence, 323,293 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 323,219 bushels; receipts, 213,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 276,629 bushels; in the interior, 956,348 bushels.

CHICAGO—Options were fairly active and firmer on moderate offerings, decreased receipts, and good export demand. The close was firm, with near months ⅝@⅝c up and late months unchanged....Spot was firm and fairly active on export account; sales, 70,000 bushels, including 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 38¾c, elevator; 12,000 bushels do, 39⅜@40c, delivered; 48,000 bushels do on private terms, and 8,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 39½c, delivered....Receipts, 95,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 248,482 bushels; in the interior, 312,965 bushels. Clearances hence, 102,925 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 119,325 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet, but a trifle firmer with other cereals, closing at unchanged prices to ¼c advance....Spot were fairly active and firmer; sales, 91,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 23¾@23¾c for 11,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3, 23½c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white, 22¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 24¾c; track mixed, 24@25¼c; track white, 25@29c for 45,000 bushels....Receipts, 88,600 bushels; exports, 4,575 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October		@..	66¼
December	3,325,000	66 13-16@67¼	67¼
February	40,000	69¼@69¼	69¾
May	1,160,000	70 @70 1-16	70¼
Total	4,525,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	60,000	38⅝@38¼	38⅝
November	75,000	37⅝@37⅜	37⅝
December	100,000	35⅝@36	35⅝
May	240,000	35⅝@35⅜	35⅝
Total	475,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	5,000	23⅝@..	23⅝
November	150,000	23¼@23 9-16	23¼
December	100,000	23½@23⅞	23⅞
May	30,000	25⅝@25¾	25⅝
No. 2 white—			
October		@..	25
December		@..	25
Total	285,000.		

FLOUR—Business was confined to actual wants, and the day's trading was moderate at steady prices....Sales, 16,800 bbls, including City of Mills, 2,800 bbls patents, 5,000 bbls clear, and 425 bbls extra, at quotations; 600 sacks low Spring, $1.85; 700 bbls Spring clear, $3.20@$3.50; 1,000 bbls patents, $3.80@$4.00; straights, $3.40@$3.45; 1,500 bbls Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; 600 sacks No. 2, $2.65; 300 bbls super and fine, $2.40, in sacks; 300 bbls No. 1, $3.15; 750 sacks supers, $2.35@$2.40; 400 sacks No. 1, $2.75, and 1,000 bbls bakers' extra on private terms. Arrivals, 10,310 bbls and 9,696 sacks; exports, 5,008 bbls and 15,768 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 25,761 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@..
Supers	2.50@$2.75
No. 2	2.55@ 2.95
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.00@ 3.40
Straights	3.45@ 3.50
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.40
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	.. @ 2.50
No. 1	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 2.85	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and steady; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.05.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $1.60@$1.65 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 43c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Less active at steady prices. Quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.50; cut, $3.30@$3.90; ground, $3@$3.10; including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderate demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Less active at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there was unimportant demand. Nothing but nominal prices for timothy deliveries. Flax grades quoted at $6@$6.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb. In timothy there is a small jobbing business for local use, fair grades quoted at $3.75@$4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little done here yesterday. The exporters were quiet, although they found prime new yellow on offer to arrive at 28c, while prime old yellow also stood at 28c asked. There were freer offerings for deliveries about the first of November, not only of yellow, but of crude. The refiners here did not care to pay over 18½c for crude in bulk at the mills, while 20c and over more was asked. The West was practically out of the market as holding fair supplies of old oil, while expecting that new oil would become lower. New crude in barrels was held here to 25c, but was neglected. Butter oil had demand at 31@31½c, while white was quoted at 32c. PALM OIL was at steady prices; Largos at 5¼@5¼c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair sale; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in moderate jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steadily held; 52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23.—Oil closed at $1.24, the only quotation to-day. Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone was better with moderate changes to higher prices all around, or by 10 to 15c on pork, 2½ to 7 points on lard and 5 points on bacon for the day, although at times through the trading the improvement was a little more marked, and more through a better hog position than from material increase of trading. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 32,000 head.

LARD—There was an advance of 7½ to 10 points at the West, followed by a reaction in part of 2½ points, with a falling off in the supplies of hogs, and October closed at 5.55c asked, November at 5.55c nominal, January at 5.60@5.70c, closing at 5.67½c asked; May at 5.80@5.85c, closing at 5.85 bid. Here there was unimportant demand, with 5.90c quoted nominal for cash. City steam was steadier, with 5.50c bid by the refiners; sales of 40 tcs at 5.50c, and 200 tcs, iron-bound pkgs, at 5.95c. Refined was slow, with Continent quoted at 6.35c and North American at 6.70c. Compound at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a better line of prices at the West by 10@15c per bbl, and the close showed about the best figures, through firmer hogs and more moderate receipts. Speculation was slow; October closed at $8.15, nominal; December was at $8.10 bid to $8.22½, closing at $8.22½; January at $9.15@$9.25, closing at $9.22½; May at $9.45@$9.52½, closing at $9.52½ asked. Here there was moderate trading, with sales of 300 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in lots of 40 bbls, $9.50@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—The trading in short ribs at the West was light, but better prices by 7½@10 points were made, closing within 2½@5 points of the best prices, with October closing at $4.70; January sold at $4.62½@$4.70, closing at $4.65; May at $4.82½ bid to $4.87½, closing at $4.85.

CUTMEATS—There was little done here; prices were unsettled and favored buyers. Sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6½c, and 5,000 lb do. 10-lb average, at 6¾@6¾c; city-pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6½c; 10-lb average, 6¾@6¾c; pickled hams at 8¾@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, 7¾c for 14 lb, 7c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb.

BEEF—The movements were moderate, while prices were held steadily. Sales of 200 tcs and 600 bbls. Quotations: Packet, $9@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and barely steady in price. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were at better prices and in fair demand. Receipts at the West, 59,793 head; same time last year, 70,404 head; at Chicago, Receipts, 31,000 head; active; steady to 5c higher; $3.30@$3.90; left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,523 head; active; $3.25@$3.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,970 head; strong; $3.20@$3.75. Omaha—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady to strong; $3.30@$3.60. Pittsburg—Firm; $4@$4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.40@$3.60. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers; $3.90@$4.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.60@$3.85. Quotations here were 5¼c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5⅝c for 140 lb, and 5¾@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There were 150 hhds city taken up at 4¼c, and the close showed further offers to sell at that price, while and easy trade appeared indifferent as to holding fair accumulations. For country made the demands were slack, with 30,000 lb taken up in lots at 4⅜@4½c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, the market was slow for the day, with the local refiners supplied, and the West too low to buy here. There were further offers to sell city at 6c. For lard stearine, the market was under neglect, with 6½c quoted nominal for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were without life and lost 10@20 points through the heavy receipts at Brazilian ports, with the close barely steady. Havre was unchanged, and Hamburg dull, at unchanged prices to ¼ pfennig decline....Spot Rio was dull and easy at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 6, November shipment, at 15½c, cost and freight; 500 bags Maracaibo and 500 bags Bucaramauga on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 14.45c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 500 bags at 15.35c, 250 bags at 15.30c; November, 250 bags at 15.05c, 500 bags at 15c; December, 500 bags at 14.90c, 750 bags at 14.85c, 500 bags at 14.80c; March, 250 bags at 14.35c; May, 500 bags at 14c; Yellow, 400 bags.

Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for November; November, 500 bags at 15c, May, 500 bags at 13.95c, sold together; 85 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for December; total for day, 6,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES

	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.50@14.60	11.15@11.20
February	14.40@14.50	11.05@11.10
March	14.30@14.35	10.95@11.00
April	14.05@14.15	10.75@10.85
May	13.85@13.90	10.75@10.80
June	13.70@13.80	.....@.....
July	13.55@13.65	.....@.....
August	13.40@13.50	.....@.....
September	13.30@13.50	.....@.....
October	15.25@15.30	13.25@13.35
November	14.95@15.00	12.35@12.40
December	14.75@14.80	11.70@11.75

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	225,968
Arrivals—SS Fort Darwin, Santos	17,995
Total	243,963
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,488
Total stock in New-York to-day	234,477
Total stock in Baltimore	33,153
Arrivals	
Total	33,153
Deliveries yesterday	966—32,157
Total stock in New-Orleans	50,416
Arrivals	
Total	50,416
Deliveries yesterday	984 49,432
Total stock in United States	316,068
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 22	116,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 22	15,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 22	86,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 19	20,000
Total	553,068
Same time 1894	481,043

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean ..... 15¾@..

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7		No. 9..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7		No. 10.1.60 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7			

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Mailang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Palo	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@18¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Bucara'ga	18 @20¼
Bocono	17½@18	Do, washed	20 @22
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta ord'y	17¾@18	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to g'd	18¼@18¾	Do, white	18¼@19½
Do, p'r to c'e	19 @19½	Oaxaca	19 @21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	17¾@18¼	Mocha	24½@25
Do, washed	19 @20		

COTTON.

Contracts—Liverpool responded to the advance here on Tuesday, and opened at 6@7 points up. It soon became weak, and at the close was only 2@3 points up. Here the firm close of Tuesday did not indicate the nervous feeling prevailing, and which was ready to take alarm on any unfavorable feature. New-Orleans seemed to be the pivotal point, and as dispatches from there this morning showed another scramble to sell and yielding prices, which led to a break of 22@23 points, there was eagerness here to realize. There was extensive general spilling of long cotton, and the final dealings were at 25@30 points decline, or the lowest of the day. Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 429 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8¾
Middling uplands	8¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	1¼c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c on
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.17@8.20	8.35	8.35	1,500
November	8.17@8.18	8.47	8.18	6,700
December	8.25@8.26	8.51	8.25	22,800
January	8.31@8.32	8.57	8.31	194,300
February	8.36@8.37	8.61	8.36	9,800
March	8.42@..	8.68	8.42	159,600
April	8.47@8.48	8.72	8.58	3,000
May	8.52@8.53	8.77	8.57	8,000
June	8.57@8.58	8.82	8.76	3,600
July	8.62@8.64	8.85	8.73	800
Total				410,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8547	17885	5831	18085	...	...
N. Orleans	14600	21113	28808	13654	...	...
Mobile	2693	2496	1943	2195	...	...
Savannah	7576	7416	9992	7760	...	...
Charleston	3396	2382	1414	1714	...	...
Wilmington	2911	3576	1034	952	...	...
Norfolk	1981	3714	4055	2446	...	...
New-York	...	2844	...	...	...	...
Boston	789	924	1775	804	...	...
Philadelphia	221	....	268	268	...	...
West Point	1307	1723	1056	2554	...	...
Total	44111	64073	56866	50522	...	...
This day last week	44576	59308	51445	37245	36445	34568
This day last year	53411	86894	72581	58918	61718	59026

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A steady market and a fair inquiry from jobbers.

N. Orleans, cent'f'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@18	Fair	23@23
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Prices fairly sustained, with a fairly active demand.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3¾	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4⅛@4¼	Java	3¾@3¾
Prime	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5¼	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Fair	3¾@4		
Head	5¾@6		

SUGAR—Raw was dull, and prices unchanged....Refined neglected and quoted steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3½@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2¾@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3½@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 8-16c per lb. There is also a 1-32d discount per cent. on 10 days' terms, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5⅝		
Cutloaf	5⅜		
Crushed	5⅜		
Powdered	5⅛		
Coarse powdered	5		
Granulated	4¾		
Fine granulated	4¾		
Coarse granulated	4¾		
Extra fine granulated	4⅞		
Confectioners' granulated	5		
Cubes	5		
XXXX powdered	5¼		
Mold A	4¾		
Diamond A	4¾		
Confectioners' A	4⅝		
(1) Columbia A	4½		
(2) Windsor A	4⅜		
(3) Ridgewood A	4⅜		
(4) Phoenix A	4 7-16		
(5) Empire A	4 7-16		
No. 6	4¼		
No. 7	4 3-16		
No. 8	4⅛		
No. 9	4 1-16		
No. 10	4		
No. 11	3 15-16		
No. 12	3⅞		
No. 13	3 13-16		
No. 14	3⅝		

TEA—The auction sale of 9,508 pks was at generally steady prices, with Amoys easier, including Moyune: 285 pks Hyson, 6¾@9c; 719 pks Young Hyson, 8¼@28c; 395 pks Imperial 8@23c; 483 pks Gunpowder, 13@39½c. Ping Suey: 222 pks Imperial, 10@16c; 940 pks Gunpowder, 8¾@25½c. Japan: 55 pks Pan Fired, 14½@16c; 308 pks Congou, 14@21c; 172 pks India and O. Pekoe, 13½@19½c; 20 Capers, 20½c. Oolong: 1,540 pks Foochow, 9@13½c; 590 pks Amoy, 8¼@10¼c; 3,489 pks Formosa, 15@28½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—While the market is better supplied with most kinds of domestic beans, there is a fair trade passing, and all white varieties are steady. Exporters are paying $1.50 for choice red kidney, but others are lower, and the feeling is rather easy. Yellow eye slow and weak. California lima continue to decline. Foreign beans moving slowly. Green peas unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, medium, $1.55; do, pea, $1.50; do, white kidney, $1.85 @$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.70@$1.75; do, lima, California, $2.25; do, foreign, medium, new, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.15@ $1.25; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbl, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½@85c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is about steady at 23c, but the supply is quite free, and buyers are not disposed to take much ahead of current wants. Exporters are taking fairly, mainly of June stock. State dairy continues light supply. The Western packings are firm and fairly active.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, Western, extras	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	18 @19
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @18
Creamery, Western, June, extras	@21
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	16 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	@21
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	@20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @14
State dairy, firkins, fancy	19 @20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	15 @18
Western imitation creamery, firsts	15 @17
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Western dairy, firkins, fancy	16 @17
Western factory, firkins, June, extras	13 @13½
Western factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	13½@14
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	11½@13
Western factory, firkins, fresh	10½@11½
Western factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	11½@12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	10½@11
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8½@10
Western dairy and factory, old	8½@10½

CHEESE—All fresh stock is held with confidence, and the light business is at generally full prices.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	9¾@..
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	9¾@..
State, full cream, large, choice	9¼@ 9½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8¾@ 9
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	7 @ 8
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	10¾@..
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	10¾@..
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9½@10⅛
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	7½@ 9
State, part skims, small, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, choice	6 @ 6¼
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4⅝@ 5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4½
State, full skims	2½@ 3

EGGS—Fancy stock is at fairly steady prices, but the demand is quite moderate, and all other grades are freely offered.

State, country marks, per dozen	20½@ 21
Pennsylvania, country marks	20 @ 21
Western, fresh gathered, fancy	19½@ 20
Western, fresh gathered, fair to prime	18 @ 19
Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy	16 @ 17
Refrigerator defective, per case	$8.00 @$4.25
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 4.00
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.45
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.75
Western culls, ungraded	2.00 @ 3.50
Limed, Western, good to prime	15 @ 16½

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are a little more plenty; fancy grades quite steady, but medium and lower grades dull. Pears quiet, and while fancy fruit holds fairly steady, the market is dull and rather weak for common kinds and qualities. Quinces scarce and wanted. Peaches in small quality poor. Table grapes steady for fancy, but many defective lots arriving, which drag at easy prices. Wine grapes without material change. Cranberries accumulating, and a shade easier. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, King, $2@$3; do, Snow, $2.50@$3.75; do, soft fall varieties, $1.75@$2.50; do, Baldwin and Greaning, $1.25 @$1.75; do, Hubbardson and Spy, $1.50@$2. Pears, Bartlett and Seckel, per bbl, $3@$5; do, Bosc, $3@$4.50; do, other table varieties, $2@$3.50; do, hard to cook, Kieffer, $2@$2.50; do, poor to fair, $1@$1.50; Boston boxes, as to kind and quality, $1@$2.50. Quinces, $3@$6. Peaches, Jersey, per basket, 30@75c; do, Maryland, per crate, 50c @$1; do, per basket, 50@75c. Grapes, State, Concord, large baskets, 18@19c; do, small, 10@11c; do, Catawba, 10@11c; do, Niagara, 8@14c; do, up-river, Concord, gift crates, 50@70c. Wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1@2c. Cranberries, Cape Cod fancy varieties, per bbl, $7@$8; do, usual kinds, $6@$7; do, per crate, $2@$2.50; do, Jersey, $1.75@$2.10. DRIED—Evaporated apples are having a moderate movement, partly on home account and partly for export, and prices rule steady. Sun-dried apples are very quiet, but without change of importance. Chops still quite scarce. Cores and skins slow. Peaches in light demand. Raspberries firm under light offerings. Other small fruits slow. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¼@6½c; do, prime to choice, 5½@5¾c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, Southern, sundried, sliced, 2¾c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Western, 3@3¾c; do, State quarters, 3¼@4½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, ⅞@1c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6½c. Raspberries, evaporated, 17½c; do, sun-dried, 16c. Cherries, 8@9½c. Huckleberries, 6¼@6¾c. Blackberries, 3@3½c. Apricots, 9@12c. Peaches, California, peeled, 13 @15c; do, unpeeled, 7@9c. Prunes, 4@7¾c.

GAME—Market steady to firm on choice qualities of all kinds; receipts are of irregular quality and value. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75@$1.12; partridges, near by, 75@ $1; do, Western, 40@90c; grouse, $1@$1.25; quail, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.40; do, Southwestern, fresh, $1.25@$1.75; snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2.25; small snipe, 30@50c; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $1.50@$2; red head, $1@$1.50; mallard, 60@80c; teal, 30@ 50c; common, 20@30c; rabbits, 25@35c; venison, fresh, per lb, 18@24c; do, frozen, 16@22c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The arrivals of 14 car loads in addition to some 22 cars already received this week, has put the market in an almost demoralized condition. Fowls and chicken of choice quality had a few sales at 8c, but the general price was 7c. Turkeys also lower. We quote: Fowls and chickens, 7@7½c; old roosters, 4@4½c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, $1@$1.37. DRESSED—Market still burdened with accumulations, largely off grade. Fresh arrivals large, but contain a large proportion of turkeys. Fancy fresh chickens and dry-picked fowls, rather firm; scalded fowls, turkeys, and low grades of all sorts, extremely dull and weak. Spring chickens, firm. We quote: Turkeys, old, 10@11c; do, young, 5@10c; fowls, 7@8c; old cocks, 4½@ 5½c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10@16c; do, Western dry-picked, 7@9½c; do, scalded, 7@ 8½c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 14@15½c; do, Long Island, 14@16½c; do, Western, 9@11c; Eastern geese, 15@16c; squabs, per doz., $1.75@$2.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are less active and the position is weak, as folowing free receipts. Onions quiet; choice steady, and the rest freely offered.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.0..@$3.25
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	3.00@ 4.00
Cabbages, State, per 100	1.50@ 2.50
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	50@ 60
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks	10@ 15
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	75@ 1.25
Lima beans, per bag	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	65@ 85
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	..@ 1.00
Peas, green, Norfolk, per half-bbl basket	3.00@ 4.00
String beans, Virginia, green, per half-bbl basket	3.00@ 4.00
String beans, Virginia, wax, half-bbl basket	2.00@ 3.50
String beans, Charleston, green, per bushel basket	3.00@ 3.50
String beans, Charleston, wax, per bushel basket	2.50@ 3.00
Squash, hubbard, per bbl	50@ 75
Squash, marrow, per bbl	50@ 60
Tomatoes, Jersey, per bx	40@ 75
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	70@ 75
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 65

POTATOES.

Long Island, in bulk, per bbl	$1.00@$1.12
Maine, Hebron, per 180 lb	@ 1.15
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	95@ 1.00
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	90@ 95
Jersey, bulk, per 180 lb	90@ 95
Jersey, in sacks, per 180 lb	85@ 90
Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy	2.25@ 2.75
Yellow sweets, other South Jersey, cloth heads	1.75@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	1.87@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Jersey, inferior	1.50@ 1.75
Yellow

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bear Operators More Aggressive and Prices Generally Lower.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AGAIN ADVANCED

Sugar and Leather Among Industrials and Gould Railway Specialties Weak—Pessimism in the Ascendency.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The bears were more aggressive to-day, and they met with a certain amount of success. Business was very dull until the afternoon, when the principal part of the selling was done. The heaviest pressure was against Sugar, Leather preferred, Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, Kansas and Texas preferred, and Southern preferred, all of which were down a point or more. The Granger stocks were also disposed to sag, although their net losses were only small fractions.

Strength in the foreign exchange market was the principal bear point, although full use was made of the uneasiness in London and Paris over the Kafir speculation. There was some liquidation in Kansas and Texas preferred in anticipation of poor traffic returns owing to the short cotton crop in Texas. Manhattan was sold liberally by the leading bear operator, and it seemed to have little support. Missouri Pacific, another Gould specialty, was also without support, and it lost 1⅜ points, closing at its lowest point, on sales of about 12,000 shares. Sugar was freely sold in the last hour, and its loss was 1¾ points. There was no news concerning the property, and the selling was undoubtedly speculative. It is argued that the insiders desire lower prices in view of the coming session of Congress. The break of 1¼ points in Leather preferred was explained by the denial of the rumored absorption of opposition concerns.

The sentiment of the Street in the afternoon was almost unanimously bearish. There was no particular reason to support the attitude of the traders, but they seemed to feel that the market could only be lifted from the rut into which it had fallen after a further material decline, and they sold their stocks to place themselves in shape to take advantage of any break that might come. The pessimistic sentiment is so unanimous that, if precedent counts for anything, an upward turn is not far off.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was but little changed. Rates were 3 per cent. for 30 days, 3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in small demand, with a slightly increased demand. Quotations were 4½@5 per cent. for 60 and 90 day indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four-month commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four-month single names, 5¼@6 per cent. for six-month single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names of good quality not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $111,430,883; balances, $7,533,000; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $312,051.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three-month bills, 9-16@½d per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent to $4.88, for sixty days, and $4.89 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¼@$4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68¼. There were sales of 13,000 ounces at 68¼, an advance of ⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68@68¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 31 1-16@31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$69,619,188
Imports for the same period	24,725,692
Net exports	$44,893,496
Net exports to date, 1894	66,584,029
Net exports to date, 1893	13,079,907
Net exports to date, 1892	51,759,369

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & Tol. ⅝

DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg., when issued. ⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg., pf., when issued. 1
American Sugar Ref. 1⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio. ⅝
Chicago Gas ⅝
Chicago Gas trust certificates. ⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis. 1
Delaware & Hudson 1⅛
Manhattan 1½
Minn. & St. Louis ⅝
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf. ⅝
Missouri Pacific 1⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf. ⅞
Pacific Mail 1
St. Paul & Omaha pf. ⅝
Southern Ry. pf. 1
Tennessee Coal & Iron ⅝
United States Leather pf. 1½
Wabash pf 1
Wheeling & L. E. pf. 1½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elevated 2d s 1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s 1
Term. of St. Louis 5s 1½

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, when issued 2¼
Mo., K. & E. 1st 1
St. J. & Gr. I. 1st t. r. 1
Tex. Pacific 2d 1¼
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st t. r. 1
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st 1
Wabash deb., B 1½

Government bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97¼	
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111⅞	112¼
4s, r., 1925	121½	122
4s, c., 1925	122⅝	122⅝
5s, r., 1904	114⅜	115⅛
5s, c., 1904	115⅞	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	210
American Exchange	164¼
Broadway	240
Chemical	4000
Commerce	202
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	295
German-American	110
Importers & Traders'	535
Lincoln National	270
Mechanics'	188
Metropolitan	1
New-Amsterdam	165
New-York	280
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	167
Southern National	140
Western National	112

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
*American Sp. Mfg, when iss.	14½	14½	14½	14½	14¼	14½	200
*Am. Sp. Mfg pf., when iss.	45¼	45½	45½	45½	45	47	100
American Express	115	115	115	115	116	118	3
*American Sugar Refining	107	107⅝	105¼	106⅝	106⅝	106¾	42,405
*American Sugar Refining pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100¼	100½	215
American Tobacco	94	94½	93½	93½	93¼	93½	3,050
Atch., T. & S. Fé, all in. pd.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	3,072
Baltimore & Ohio	60	60	60	60	60½	62½	15
*Bay State Gas	23½	23½	23½	23½	23	23⅝	200
Canada Southern	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	55	55¼	500
Central Pacific	17½	17½	17½	17½	17⅜	18¼	42
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18¾	1,350
Chicago Gas	69⅜	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68¾	1,070
Chicago Gas trust certificates	69⅜	69⅝	68½	68⅝	68⅝	68⅞	2,800
Chicago & Northwestern	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	106¼	106⅝	2,195
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	148¼	148½	148¼	148¼	146	147½	16
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85⅞	86⅛	85½	85⅝	85⅛	85⅜	6,650
C., C., C. & St. Louis	43	43	42½	42½	42½	42¾	770
C., M. & St. Paul	76⅜	76⅜	76	76¼	76¼	76¾	12,085
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	126½	126⅝	126½	126½	126	127	346
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	77⅛	77½	76⅝	76¾	76⅝	76⅞	5,744
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	63	63	63	63	63	63¾	50
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	5	5	5	5	5	4½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	36½	36½	36	36	35⅜	36	440
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	21¼	22¼	21¼	22¼	21⅜	22¼	550
Consolidated Gas Company	147½	147½	147	147	146¾	147½	717
Delaware & Hudson	132⅛	132⅜	131⅞	131⅞	131¾	133½	215
Denver & Rio Grande	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	52	52½	720
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	23½	23⅝	23½	23¼	23¼	23½	4,920
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	12¼	50
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98¼	99	307
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	28	30	32
General Electric	37	37	36⅝	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	1,202
Illinois Steel Co.	76¼	76⅜	76¼	76¼	77	77½	51
Laclede Gas	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	25	26	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77½	78	100
Lake Shore	151	151	150½	150½	150	150½	200
*Long Island Trac., all. in. pd.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	20	100
Louisville & Nashville	60½	60½	60⅛	60¼	60	60⅝	5,150
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9	9	9	8¾	9	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chic. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27½	28	500
Manhattan Consolidated	108¾	108¾	107¼	107⅜	107½	107¾	6,680
Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	100	101	1,000
Minn. & St. Louis	24½	24½	24	24	23½	24½	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	59¼	59¼	59	59	58	59	370
Missouri Pacific	35⅞	36	34½	34½	34⅜	34½	12,011
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16¾	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	16¼	16½	701
Missouri, Kansas & Tex. pf.	34¾	34¾	33⅞	34	34	34¼	6,033
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	79	79	79	79	79	90	100
*National Lead Company	34	34	33½	33½	33¼	33⅝	550
*National Lead Company pf.	100½	90½	90½	90½	90¼	90½	125
National Starch 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	20	30	14
New-Jersey Central	111	111	111	111	111½	112½	110
New-York Central	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	101	256
New-York & New-Haven	188	188	188	188	187	188	30
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13⅝	1,110
New-York, Sus. & Western	35	35	34½	34½	34¼	34½	200
North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5⅜	500
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	200
Northern Pacific pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾	100
Ontario & Western	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	550
Oregon Improvement	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	8½	100
Pacific Mail	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝	845
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5	5	5	5	4⅞	5	105
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅝	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	5,108
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	56	58	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	15⅜	15⅜	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞	605
St. Paul & Omaha	43	43⅜	43	43⅛	43	43¼	510
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122¼	122½	122½	122½	122	125	100
Southern Pacific	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23	24	500
Southern Railway	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12	1,100
Southern Railway pf.	37	37	36½	36½	36½	36¾	2,330
Tennessee Coal & Iron	41	41½	40⅝	40⅝	41⅜	41⅝	6,825
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	385
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	78	78	78	78	76	78½	5
Union Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	965
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5½	6	22
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅞	8	284
United States Rubber	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	41⅜	240
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94⅞	100
*United States Leather	13¾	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅜	14	350
*United States Leather pf.	78⅜	78¾	77	77	77	77½	5,205
Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	100
Wabash	22	22	21½	21½	21⅜	21½	3,090
Western Union Telegraph	91⅞	91⅞	91⅜	91⅜	91¼	91⅝	2,065
*Western Union Beef	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅝	110
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅞	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞	2,250
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	46	46	46	46	45	47	100
Wisconsin Central	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞	6	100
Total sales							163,639

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	68	68¾	13,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Lacrosse	.13	.14	.13	.14	..	..	500
Phoenix of Arizona	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.08	900
Total sales							1,400

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	1,000	113½			
Am Dock & Imp 5s	7,000	116			
Ann. Arbor 1st 4s When Issued	5,000	74½			
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	20,000	81¾			
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts	25,000	80½			
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued	5,000	54			
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid	10,000	32⅜			
	30,000	32½			
	5,000	32⅜			
	15,000	32½			
	10,000	32¼			
	500	31¾			
	10,000	32½			
	50,000	32⅜			
Atlantic & Pacific Inc	5,000	3¼			
	10,000	3¼			
	5,000	3¼			
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	1,000	110⅞			
	2,000	111			
	2,000	111½			
	1,000	111¾			
Brooklyn Elev 1st	1,000	105			
Brooklyn Elev 2d	4,000	76			
Bklyn W. & W. Co 5s	36,000	102			
Canada So 1st Gtd	4,000	111⅜			
Canada Southern 2d	1,000	108			
Cent. Pac 6s, 1897	1,000	105½			
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	4,000	103			
	3,000	70⅞			
	3,000	70½			
Ches & O. R. & A. Div 1st Con. 4s	1,000	95			
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	4,000	103¾			
Chicago & Erie 1st	1,000	111¼			
Chic G L & C Co 1st	5,000	93¾			
Chic, K I & P Ext 5s	27,000	105¾			
Chic, St L & Pitt 1st	3,000	117½			
C, St P, M & O Cons	1,000	128½			
Chi & West Mich 5s	3,000	200 95			
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	15,000	101			
Col, H V & T G M 6s	5,000	93½			
Col & Cin Midland 6s	1,000	113½			
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	10,000	120½			
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	10,000	104			
	2,000	104			
	17,000	91½			
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	10,000	103			
	5,000	103¼			
East Tenn. Reorgan Lien 4-5s	4,000	94½			
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	13,000	100¾			
Eliz., Lex. & B. S 5s	3,000	102½			
Erie Reorg 1st Lien	25,000	114⅞			
Ft W'th & D C 1st	10,000	72⅜			
	6,000	73			
	5,000	72¾			
Gal. Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	11,000	93½			
Gen. Elec Co Deb 5s	1,000	92			
Ill Cent, Springfield Div Coup	2,000	105½			
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000	94¾			
Kanawka & Mich 4s	1,000	83			
Kan Pac 6s, 1896	1,000	110⅞			
	2,000	111			
	2,000	2Q0 111			
	1,000	s15f 111			
	3,000	2Q0 111			
Kans Pac 6s, Denver Div, Assented	5,000	113⅜			
	3,000	113¼			
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	5,000	113⅜			
	5,000	114			
	5,000	113⅞			
	5,000	113⅜			
Louisville & Nash Unified Gold 4s	13,000	83⅞			
Lo, N A & Chic Cons	2,000	102½			
Metropolitan Elev 1st	2,000	121			
Mexican Int 1st 4s	10,000	73⅝			
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	1,000	111¼			
Mil & N'n, 1st, 1910 Main Line	1,000	119½			
	1,000	119			
Mil & St Paul Cons	1,000	128			
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	1,000	95¾			
	30,000	96			
Mill & St Paul 1st	8,000	92¾			
Chic & Mo Riv 5s	5,000	107⅝			
Minn & St L Con 5s	102,000	104½			
	8,000	104⅝			
	20,000	104⅞			
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	2,000	88¼			
	500	88¾			
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	10,000	64⅜			
	10,000	64¾			
	22,000	64½			
	20,000	64½			
Mo, Kan & East 1st	2,000	94½			
	9,000	94			
N Y Central Deb 5s Registered	2,000c	108			
N Y Cent'l 1st Coup	1,000	123⅜			
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	35,000	103⅛			
	2,000	103¼			
N Y Elevated 1st	3,000	107⅞			
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	2,000s20f	110			
North Pac Cons 5s Trust Receipts	5,000	38½			
Nor Pac Col Tr 4½s	5,000	83			
	6,000	83¼			
	4,000	83			
	2,000	84			
Nor Pac Termi 1st	5,000	105			
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s	8,000	94¾			
Ohio Southn G M 4s	1,000	35			
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	10,000	38			
Oregon, R & Nav 5s	9,000	96			
Oregon, R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs	4,000	97½			
Oregon, R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s	1,000	70			
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs	2,000	107⅛			
	5,000	107			
	17,000	107¼			
	5,000	107¼			
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div	6,000	103			
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	5,000	87¾			
Trust Co Certfs	25,000	79			
	5,000	78¾			
	5,000	78¾			
Tr Co Ctfs, Unstmpd	10,000	87½			
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	10,000	38			
	5,000	38¼			
	10,000	38			
	20,000	37¼			
	10,000	37½			
Pittsburg & W'n 1st	2,000	84½			
Rio Grande W'n 1st	14,000	77			
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs	5,000	63			
San An & Ar Pass 4s	8,000	104⅝			
	4,000	61			
	1,000	61¼			
Scioto Val & N E 4s	34,000	84			
St L & Iron Mt 5s	7,000	85			
Stamped Gtd	1,000	83½			
St L Southw'n 1st	6,000	78⅜			
	4,000	78⅜			
St L Southwn 2d Inc	10,000	34			
	10,000	34¾			
Southern Ry 1st 5s	3,000	96			
	1,000	96⅛			
Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s	1,000	89			
Birmingham Div 1st	8,000	97¾			
Terminal R R Ass'n of St Louis Con 5s	2,000	103½			
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	89			
	5,000	88½			
	2,000	89			
	1,000	88⅝			
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	1,000	24¼			
	5,000	24			
	12,000	23½			
Tol, A, A & N M 1st Trust Co Certfs	1,000	94			
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s	2,000	80			
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st	5,000	80½			
Union Elev 1st 6s	5,000	107			
	5,000	107¼			
Union Pac 6s, 1896	1,000	100⅝			
	10,000	100⅞			
Union Pac 6s, 1897	2,000	109⅞			
Union Pac 1st, 1898	26,000	109⅞			
Union Pac 1st, 1899	1,000	109¾			
	8,000	109⅞			
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	16,000	98			
Un Pac Ext S F 8s	3,000	100			
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	2,000	41½			
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts	2,000	44¾			
Wabash R R 1st	7,000	108¾			
	2,000	108¾			
	7,000	108¾			
Wabash 2d 5s	2,000	77½			
Wabash Deb, Ser B	10,000	30½			
	10,000	30			
W'n N Y & Penn Gen	4,000	48¾			
W'n N Y & Penn Inc	5,000	18¾			
W'n Nor Cal 1st 6s	1,000	116			
Wheeling & L E 1st	2,000	103¾			
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	25,000	58½			
Total sales					$1,377,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	150	155
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & S. B.	59	65½
American Coal	100	125
American Cotton Oil	22	23½
American Cotton Oil pf.	70½	71¼
American District Telegraph	40	..
American T. & C.	94	98
American Tobacco pf.	106	107
*A. T. & S. F. pf., when issued	30	32
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston & Albany	104	105
Brunswick Company	1	2
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	..	55
Canadian Pacific	58¼	59½
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	178	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	48¼	49
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	103
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	95	98
Col. & H. Coal	2½	3
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	57½	62
Commercial Cable	160½	163¼
Consol. Coal	33	34½
Del., L. & W.	168	169½
Denver & Rio Grande	15½	16
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	9½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	..	55
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	..	68½
Flint & P. M.	..	17½
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	44
Great Northern pf.	128	128
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	⅛
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	⅜
Homestake	30	..
Houston & Texas	..	3½
Illinois Central	98½	99¾
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	18	18¾
Iowa Central	10	10¼
Iowa Central pf.	35	36
Kanawha & Mich.	7¼	9
Keokuk & Des Moines	3¼	3¾
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	17½	..
King, & Pem.	3	5
Laclede Gas pf.	84	86
Lake Erie & Western	23¾	25
Long Island	84	87
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mahoning Coal R.	108	..
Manhattan Beach	6	8
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	12	12¾
Mexican National ctfs.	1¾	2
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	58	60
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85½	86½
Minn. Iron	68	69
Mobile & Ohio	22½	23⅜
National Linseed Oil	23	24
National Starch	8	9
National Starch 1st pf.	48	55
New Central Coal	6	9
N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd.	51	54½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	16
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	67
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	31
N. Y., S. & W.	12¼	12½
Norfolk Southern	70	80
Norfolk & Western	3½	3¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	13⅜	14¾
Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon Improvement	9½	10
Oregon R. & N. Co.	27	27
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	9	10
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Pitts, Young, & Ash.	47⅝	..
Pitts. & W. pf.	..	32
P., C., C. & St. L.	18	19
P., F. W. & C.	107	..
P., F. W. & C. pf.	158	..
Pull. P. C. Co.	171	173
Quicksilver	3¼	3⅞
Quicksilver pf.	16½	18½
Ren. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande W. pf.	41	43
R., W. & O.	118	120
St. Louis Southwestern	6¾	7
St. J. & Grand Island	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	28	33
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	93
St. Paul, M. & M.	113	117
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
T. P. Land Tr.	9	11
Toledo & O. C.	34	40
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	..	1⅝
Tol., Peo. & W.	10	15
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	9	10
*Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. C. pf.	17	..
United States Express	43	47
United States Cord. pf., t. r.	14½	15½
United States Cord. gtd., t. r.	20½	81
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	23	..
Wells-Fargo Express	100	105

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	107	107¾	105⅝	105½	21,540
Am. Tobacco	94¼	94⅝	93½	93½	560
At. T. & S. F.	20⅞	21	20⅝	20⅝	1,480
Ark. City Imp.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	50
Chicago Gas	69½	69⅞	68⅝	68⅝	1,870
C., R. I. & P.	77¼	77⅜	76⅜	76¾	520
Chi., B. & Q.	86	86⅛	85½	85½	2,010
C., M. & St. P.	76⅜	76⅝	76	76	8,610
Chi. & N. W.	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	80
Dis. & C. F.	23½	23⅝	23¼	23½	680
Gen. Electric	37½	37½	36⅜	36½	230
Louis. & Nash.	60⅜	60⅝	60⅛	60¼	1,420
Manhattan	107⅜	107⅞	107¼	107⅝	260
Mo. Pacific	35⅜	35½	34⅝	34⅝	1,240
M., K. & T. pf.	34	34	34	34

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000 000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage, bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the power conferred upon me by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-mentioned trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned trustees, hereby give notice that 200 bonds of $100 each, 36 bonds of $500 each, 687 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of November next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

200 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

34	277	463	656	984	1146	1389	1589	1832	1987
35	290	480	668	989	1147	1390	1605	1833	1990
41	302	482	730	1000	1160	1395	1618	1843	1992
45	317	505	749	1009	1163	1407	1626	1847	2000
48	320	504	766	1013	1171	1413	1635	1849	2007
56	324	526	777	1020	1175	1434	1641	1861	2025
58	327	533	780	1022	1202	1438	1642	1868	2039
83	334	544	785	1028	1212	1454	1652	1869	2041
86	335	554	788	1029	1228	1475	1653	1883	2051
88	342	557	795	1030	1241	1482	1656	1888	2072
95	362	568	798	1039	1269	1496	1657	1889	2073
111	371	598	820	1050	1275	1501	1679	1894	2113
122	373	600	840	1051	1278	1503	1718	1902	2124
175	397	606	842	1071	1825	1519	1722	1917	2139
178	401	611	857	1085	1832	1526	1729	1944	2162
179	413	620	887	1092	1336	1535	1754	1949	2163
188	423	637	886	1096	1337	1546	1763	1969	2167
223	430	640	894	1113	1369	1561	1776	1976	2168
239	447	644	917	1121	1371	1581	1814	1977	2177
272	454	653	952	1132	1386	1582	1824	1980	2187

36 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

9	18	101	144	177	228	272	276	323	339
12	43	103	160	182	251	273	288	324	347
15	59	119	168	188	266	275	318	336	364
16	72	136	172	190	271				

687 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

12	953	1806	2306	3327	4095	4723	5322	6042	6816
32	964	1809	2508	3339	4096	4740	5328	6043	6842
41	978	1810	2516	3360	4107	4755	5330	6046	6843
57	985	1817	2533	3380	4122	4771	5331	6053	6855
90	988	1821	2534	3382	4124	4789	5342	6077	6856
101	1005	1831	2544	3393	4151	4799	5344	6080	6868
133	1039	1853	2549	3411	4155	4805	5347	6084	6875
139	1040	1862	2553	3413	4141	4806	5355	6098	6896
145	1044	1869	2565	3445	4173	4821	5378	6099	6900
152	1054	1872	2580	3432	4177	4825	5379	6130	6914
164	1067	1874	2621	3435	4185	4832	5384	6167	6916
168	1069	1875	2624	3472	4192	4845	5392	6178	6928
183	1070	1877	2626	3476	4231	4850	5405	6187	6933
199	1089	1879	2652	3479	4232	4889	5409	6192	6937
214	1108	1888	2653	3502	4273	4890	5422	6200	6940
227	1110	1895	2676	3504	4283	4912	5424	6241	6942
233	1127	1915	2683	3508	4284	4913	5434	6265	6969
250	1137	1920	2698	3512	4287	4921	5439	6288	6977
251	1156	1962	2706	3514	4296	4939	5449	6290	6978
274	1157	1968	2779	3529	4300	4947	5457	6317	7000
277	1182	1982	2803	3531	4314	4948	5470	6332	7005
278	1188	1986	2874	3547	4332	4949	5488	6346	7010
279	1200	1990	2881	3551	4343	4953	5497	6371	7012
280	1205	1997	2900	3605	4352	4956	5526	6387	7020
299	1211	2001	2901	3610	4364	4964	5579	6392	7031
308	1224	2011	2903	3622	4373	4966	5593	6409	7050
314	1232	2012	2924	3630	4382	4973	5614	6411	7056
317	1247	2016	2925	3634	4392	4977	5621	6416	7058
321	1308	2022	2930	3640	4406	4978	5624	6446	7069
323	1309	2037	2933	3651	4431	5000	5651	6449	7076
337	1310	2051	2941	3668	4444	5025	5663	6455	7077
355	1339	2060	2946	3673	4457	5027	5665	6487	7105
364	1345	2079	2949	3696	4465	5033	5673	6488	7116
369	1348	2089	2952	3703	4469	5038	5675	6497	7149
371	1351	2093	2970	3727	4471	5039	5685	6514	7159
384	1361	2109	2971	3743	4472	5049	5696	6516	7168
420	1362	2110	2988	3769	4478	5052	5702	6524	7182
471	1377	2118	2990	3770	4479	5076	5704	6527	7187
480	1389	2123	2994	3777	4481	5082	5711	6545	7189
484	1414	2125	3005	3778	4483	5118	5722	6548	7209
487	1425	2133	3006	3784	4489	5123	5726	6549	7211
509	1458	2150	3008	3800	4497	5139	5729	6553	7218
511	1470	2169	3026	3824	4508	5140	5734	6557	7228
534	1481	2182	3030	3826	4515	5144	5739	6564	7232
560	1484	2207	3037	3834	4521	5159	5759	6582	7233
570	1502	2212	3052	3836	4522	5161	5766	6591	7254
582	1518	2217	3083	3843	4527	5167	5816	6596	7308
651	1520	2233	3084	3846	4538	5175	5822	6609	7325
666	1535	2234	3111	3848	4563	5176	5826	6625	7333
683	1548	2251	3115	3854	4566	5178	5830	6630	7338
707	1558	2270	3145	3884	4567	5181	5838	6645	7354
719	1559	2288	3150	3885	570	5190	5864	6651	7361
764	1572	2335	3151	3887	4580	5193	5874	6658	7373
767	1573	2338	3160	3911	4584	5228	5882	6660	7376
769	1575	2372	3161	3938	4606	5231	5888	6662	7407
797	1608	2374	3209	3947	4630	5230	5897	6680	7411
800	1625	2376	3210	3953	4636	5245	5904	6701	7435
805	1658	2387	3214	4004	4641	5249	5926	6707	7439
818	1668	2392	2232	4022	4664	5255	5928	6731	7452
849	1672	2401	3234	4026	4665	5259	5936	6733	7463
854	1675	2419	3249	4031	4659	5268	5956	6771	7488
864	1676	2421	3256	4052	4661	5274	5959	6777	7494
886	1695	2429	3260	4053	4679	5279	5963	6778	7497
891	1700	2431	3261	4055	4682	5287	5966	6780	7496
903	1724	2435	3285	4077	4684	5299	5976	6785	7505
904	1736	2442	3297	4082	4689	5306	6011	6797	7508
913	1744	2444	3307	4086	4691	5308	6014	6805	7510
939	1746	2455	3314	4087	4695	5312	6036	6814	7576
944	1768	2488	3318	4090	4708	5317			

DRAWING NO. 18.

New-York, August 19, 1895.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.

Note.—Bond No. 2451, of the denomination of $1,000, redeemable July 1, 1892, under the call of April 7, 1892, has not been presented for payment.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company,

27 and 29 Pine St., New-York, Oct. 1st, 1895.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

The Company offers to holders of all bonds of the above issue the privilege of exchanging same for its Consolidated Mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds, **DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.**

On bonds so exchanged interest will be adjusted to the date of exchange, but when "called" bonds shall be presented after the maturity of their call interest will be adjusted to the date of maturity of such call.

Holders of First Mortgage bonds desiring to avail of this privilege should immediately present their bonds at this office, in amounts of $1,000 or multiples thereof.

This privilege will not extend beyond DECEMBER 1, 1895, and the Company reserves the right to withdraw it at any time.

SAMUEL HILL, President.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF Kansas Pacific Consolidated FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have been deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.** Holders of receipts of the **CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.** who desire to deposit their bonds with this Committee may do so **WITHOUT EXPENSE** before **NOVEMBER 1ST** on presenting their receipts at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO.**

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Committee.

W EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Kansas Pacific Consols.

To the Holders of Our Receipts:

New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

Since our last notice was issued, the great majority of the bonds have been united under the auspices of another committee. This committee, therefore, has, in the interest of its constituents, determined to dissolve its organization.

The holders of our receipts are notified that this committee has effected an arrangement with the Tappen Committee, whereby such holders can, without expense or payment to this committee, exchange our receipts for the transferable certificates of the Tappen Committee, on presenting our receipts at the Mercantile Trust Company.

The holders of said receipts and the bondholders who have signed our agreement without having deposited their bonds should avail themselves of this arrangement before Nov. 1, 1895, in order to avoid expense.

By order of the committee.
JOHN ROONEY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Financial.

ManhattanTrustCompany.

CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. Warner on Hamilton, Treas
Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Randolph Eliot,	E. D. Randolph,
John B. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton.	R. T. Wilson.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1895, and will open Nov. 1 at 10 A. M. E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1895.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
October 12, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Nov. 1, next. The transfer books will remain closed to Nov. 2.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va., and Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1895, and will open Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, Oct. 18, 1895.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.
85TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this company, will be held at the company's offices, No. 30 Wall St., New-York City, at 2 P. M., on MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1895.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Thursday, Oct. 31, until 10 A. M. on Thursday, Nov. 21. JOHN T. HOOLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 4, 1895, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

AGAINST THE SALOON

A Committee of Fifty Asks Brooklyn Pastors to Preach Against It Before Election Day.

Every clergyman in Brooklyn will receive this week a copy of the following address sent by a committee of fifty:

To all who stand for our American Sabbath:

Shall the Sunday law, so long established, be retained or repealed? The saloon element have openly declared that they will not vote for any candidate for the Senate or Assembly who will not pledge himself to vote in favor of a more "liberal" Sunday excise law, and hope, by alliance with one or the other of the great political parties, to accomplish the breaking down of present restrictions. This great demands the co-operation of all friends of the Sabbath, and challenges the loyalty of not only every Christian and moral voter, but all friends of good government, without religious belief, remembering that our country has become great and prosperous largely because her citizens have walked in the path trod by our Sabbath-loving forefathers.

Your attention is called to this grave menace to God's law on the part of the liquor dealers, and your responsibility cannot be evaded. Not daring to present the issue in the open, they disguise their real purposes and masquerade as advocates of "home rule," "personal" or "individual liberty," and "local option," all of which mean, as they believe, open saloons on Sunday. Do not permit any cunningly devised phrases to blind you to the fact that the command to observe the Sabbath is universal, and that it is not the privilege of man to make its application local. It is proposed that the friends of Sunday shall make the attitude of candidates for the Legislature on this question the chief ground for voting for or against them.

The address is signed by the following prominent Brooklynites:

W. W. Freeman, President Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union; Arthur M. Sanders, President Brooklyn Southern District E. L.; John P. Goodwin, President Young People's Benevolent Union; W. H. Thorne, President Greenpoint Sunday School Association; Benjamin H. Bayliss, ex-President Sunday School Union; R. W. McKee, Vice President Sunday School Union; Alexander S. Bacon, President Kings County Sunday Observance Association; Marvin Briggs; G. Le Lacheur, Superintendent City Mission; W. C. Steele, Financial Secretary American Sabbath Union; A. A. Robbins, President New-York State Sabbath Association; J. W. Cummings, Publishing Agent National Temperance Society; C. T. Christensen, Sylvester Malone, pastor St. Peter and Paul's; George G. Reynolds, W. T. B. Milliken, Alfred H. Porter, Charles F. Jones.

Cornelius S. Loder, E. A. Walker, the Rev. P. F. O'Hare, Daniel W. McWilliams, H. E. Talmage, Joseph H. Pratt, Darwin R. James, Lester W. Beasley, Robert Harding, Richard S. Seckerson, Frederick Gilbart, James Morton, William T. Crouch, William H. Ingersoll, A. W. Nielsen, William Mumford, Gardiner D. Matthews, W. B. Dayton, Luther H. Potter, W. A. Bardwell, E. P. Bancroft, Clarence Stephens, Y. Snedeker, E. C. Patterson, John T. Birge, A. P. Strout, John H. Berresford, H. C. Sammis, F. C. Seckerson, J. M. King, and W. C. Fillmore.

Each clergyman is requested to read the address to his congregation and to preach on the subject before election day.

SALE OF OLD EDITIONS OF BOOKS

Scientific, Historical, and Dramatic Works.

The auction sale of an English consignment of books was continued yesterday by Bangs & Co. Some of the prices obtained were:

"Holbein Society Fac Similes," edited by Henry Green, Alfred Aspland, and James Croston, seventeen volumes, privately printed for Holbein Society, 1876-90, $7.65.

"Artistic Japan," by S. Bing, Dr. Anderson, and others, six volumes, London, 1891, rich colored and other engravings, $13.50. Lingard's "History of England," ten volumes, London, 1849, $8.50. "Locke's Works," complete, ten volumes, London, 1801, $7.50.

Thirty-three volumes of the "Journal and Transactions of the Microscopical Society," many plates, London, 1878-92, $10.98. Moliere's "Dramatic Works," six volumes, London, 1876, $8.40. Moore's "Poetical Works," vignettes by Heath, ten volumes, 1840-41, $6. Moore's "Memoirs, Journals, and Correspondence," edited by Lord John Russell, eight volumes, London, 1853-6, $5.20.

"Murray's Family Library," 1829-42, sixty-seven volumes, $6.70. Bryant's "Ancient Mythology," five volumes, fine engravings, London, 1807, $4.50. The Collected Works of Thiers, thirty volumes, and one oblong atlas, Paris, 1889-59, $12.40.

A Gas Heater Company Dissolved.

Judge Giegerich, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday dissolved the Leland Gas Heater and Steam Coupler Company of this city in proceedings brought by the Directors for a voluntary dissolution of the company. The company has no debts and no assets.

Financial.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, August 21st, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

9	1367	1697	1810	2127	2343	2631	2927		
33	1439	1698	1881	2129	2410	2638	2949		
93	1485	1705	1887	2144	2419	2643	2986		
134	1488	1718	1901	2151	2421	2704	3086		
181	1513	1725	1924	2172	2479	2709	3088		
282	1534	1733	1957	2180	2488	2815	3218		
415	1571	1736	1960	2216	2524	2841	3254		
1308	1590	1770	1978	2227	2544	2864	3293		
1334	1682	1773	2081	2252	2572	2880			
1392	1686	1807	2094	2273	2600	2915			

as the numbers of the seventy-eight bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated November 1st, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
of and for the Trustees.

National Bank of Commerce Stock.
American Exchange National Bank Stock.
United States Mortgage Co.'s Stock.
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.'s Stock.
New-York Title Guarantee & Trust Co.'s Stock.

BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

A SYNDICATE IS BEING FORMED TO BUY on easy terms and at lowest price valuable block of land for immediate development, between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Strictest investigation invited. For details apply E. M., Box 145 Times.

FLEEING FROM M'LAUGHLIN

Disgusted Brooklyn Regulars Are Joining the Shepard Forces.

THE "BOSS" IS HURTING HIS PARTY

A Defense of Justice Gaynor, Who Is Silent—A Republican Citizens' Campaign Committee Organized.

Democrats of the regular organization in Brooklyn are becoming more and more disgusted with the activity which ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin is displaying in behalf of the canvass of Edward M. Grout for Mayor. Because of this feeling many regular Democrats have abandoned their organization and have gone over to the independents. The defections are occurring daily.

Whatever the speakers of the regular Democracy may say from the stump in this campaign, they cannot talk out of sight and memory the fact that "Boss" McLaughlin thrust himself on the scene during the harmony negotiations, and by his demands virtually put an end to the negotiations, and by the accomplishment of his own desires defeated the purposes of the better element of the party. To his reappearance and to his dictation are attributed by the Democratic leaders the defections from the ranks of the regulars and the steady drift of the Democrats of the better class toward the independent camp.

There was no end of comment in Brooklyn yesterday over the pointed language of Edward M. Shepard concerning Justice Gaynor in Mr. Shepard's speech Tuesday night in the Academy of Music.

In defense of Justice Gaynor, Charles O'C. Hennessy, Secretary of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, said yesterday:

"The action of Mr. Morrison seems hard to explain upon any theory consistent with that gentleman's assumed regard for conscientious political action. The Rev. Mr. Morrison will not deny, I am sure, that he stated at the last meeting of the Citizens' Union, in the presence of several gentlemen, that he would support Mr. Grout for Mayor. His name was placed upon the Committee of One Hundred at the request of one of his friends and co-workers in the Citizens' Union, who assured us that Mr. Morrison was a very ardent Grout man.

"But more inexplicable than the variance between these facts and Mr. Morrison's present devotion to Mr. Shepard's cause, is the fact that Mr. Morrison accepted a notice of his appointment upon the Committee of One Hundred, signed by the Chairman and Secretary thereof, and coupled with an invitation to attend the first meeting of that committee at the St. George Hotel last Saturday evening. He attended the meeting, participating in all its deliberations until its adjournment, but, strange to say, communicated no intimation whatever to the officers of the committee or to any of his associates thereon that his surroundings were distasteful to him.

"He may be able to explain his action in this matter on some theory consistent with good morals and gentlemanly behavior, but until some explanation is forthcoming from him, his conduct will naturally be open to very queer reflections, indeed."

SAYS MAJOR McNULTY CAN RUN.

W. C. De Witt's Opinion as to His Eligibility to Senatorial Candidacy.

Major P. H. McNulty, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and a candidate for State Senator on the regular Democratic ticket in Kings County, has obtained a written opinion on the point of his eligibility from former Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt.

Many have contended that a member of the Board of Education, being an appointee of the Mayor of the city, is a city officer by appointment, and so ineligible to an elective State office, unless he resigns from the board at least 100 days before election.

Mr. De Witt, in his opinion, holds that Major McNulty is an officer of the State, and not of the city, and that in appointing him to his present office the Mayor simply performed a duty cast upon him, whereby a State office was filled. After citing numerous decisions and cases bearing upon the point in issue, Mr. De Witt says:

Under our Anglo-Saxon civilization the education of the young is as distinctly the business and prerogative of the State as the administration of justice or the maintenance of peace. Our common-school system, headed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and operated upon the principle of home rule through school districts, so numerous as to give the people of each locality potential voice concerning the education of their children, may, in a limited sense, be not inaptly termed a republican state in itself. No one need do more than read the statistics on this subject, which occupy so large a portion of the revised compilations, clearly to perceive that the cause of popular education is primarily, inherently, and altogether the business of the State.

Under Title 17 of the charter of Brooklyn, entitled "Department of Public Instruction," the municipal Government is given no power of any substantive character over the matter of education.

The Mayor appoints at stated intervals the members of the Board of Education, and there all political relation to the subject on the part of the city ends. The title to the real estate, consisting of the lands and buildings of our schools, is vested in the Board of Education. That board purchases, builds, holds, or sells these real properties according to the provisions of the State statutes. The city is made a school district. The conduct of the schools, the raising and the expenditures of moneys, applicable to education, are all matters of State administration, intrusted to this board as the representative of the State. Even the City Treasurer acts in their behalf, because he is made by special statute the Treasurer of the Board of Education, and holds and disburses the school moneys in that capacity and under the direction of that board, and not in his general capacity as a city officer.

Mr. De Witt, in concluding his opinion, cites cases that were brought in both the United States courts and the State courts, in which it is decided that the Board of Education in Brooklyn and New-York are not city, but are State departments, and that their members "are not servants or agents of the corporation(s,) but public or State officers, with such powers and duties as the statute prescribes.

MRS. RORER TALKS OF DESSERTS

IN HER OPINION THEY ARE USELESS THINGS.

But She Tells How to Make Some Tempting Ones—To Lecture Tonight on Cooking for Men.

Mrs. Rorer discoursed delightfully yesterday afternoon in Madison Square Garden on another of her pet abominations—desserts.

There is perhaps nothing her audiences enjoy so much as her sharp little sallies of disapproval of dishes she tells them how to make. While she is uttering words of disapproval, every woman takes notes of the recipes so as to be able to make the obnoxious articles in Mrs. Rorer's best style, and at the earliest opportunity. Not that they disbelieve her deductions. They follow her ideas as far as they can conveniently, and cluster around her after her lectures to ask for individual instruction for individual cases.

"Desserts," said Mrs. Rorer, "are most useless things. Men do not as a rule care for them, but women are generally fond of

MAY PAY THE CITY WELL

Prof. Collin Promises Large Sums from the "Huckleberry" Road.

THE PROVISIONS OF ITS CHARTER

His Statements in an Injunction Case Growing Out of Bidding for the Annexed District Railway Franchise.

Prof. Charles A. Collin declared in open court yesterday that "the City of New-York will receive from the Union Railway Company [known as the "Huckleberry Road"] a larger percentage of its gross receipts and a larger total amount than the city will receive for any other franchise it has ever granted."

This statement, made in contradiction to an assertion addressed by Joseph H. Choate to Judge Beach, in Supreme Court, Chambers, caused general surprise, as it has been the general impression that the "Huckleberry Road" had received its charter under conditions that relieved it from paying anything to the city for its valuable franchise.

Prof. Collin, who was the legal adviser of Gov. Flower when he signed the "Huckleberry" bill, appeared before Judge Beach, with ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, as counsel for the North New-York City Traction Company. The professor, to emphasize his surprising assertion, continued as follows:

If the elevated railroad company were to-day working under the provisions of the "Huckleberry" charter, it would be paying millions of dollars each year into the City Treasury. If the Metropolitan were working under this charter, by a careful computation it would the present year have been compelled to pay nearly $1,500,000 into the City Treasury. If the Third Avenue Railroad Company were to-day operating under this provision of the "Huckleberry" charter, it would, during the present year, be compelled to pay into the City Treasury upward of $300,000.

The professor was in court to argue for the continuation of the injunction recently granted restraining the City Controller from continuing the sale of the franchise for a network of tracks in the annexed district. The professor's client was one of the defendants in the injunction action which was brought by the Southern Boulevard Company against the Controller, the People's Traction Company, the North New-York City Traction Company. Mr. Choate appeared for the People's Company in opposition, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean appeared for the Controller, also in opposition.

That he argued in favor of the injunction, though acted as a defendant, Prof. Collin said, was due to the fact that he wanted matters to remain in statu quo until the case could be regularly tried. He did not want the bidding to be continued indefinitely.

The injunction proceedings grew out of the remarkable competition when the franchise was put up for sale in the Controller's office on Oct. 9. The People's, the North New-York City, and the Southern Boulevard Companies were all represented then. The bidding was monopolized for a time. The Southern Boulevard Company dropped out when 3½ per cent. of the gross receipts was offered to the city for the franchise. The other two companies kept at it until the price was run up to 7.000 per cent. of the gross receipts. At this time it was 4 o'clock, and, the official day being at an end, the Controller continued the sale until the following morning.

Most of the people present at the bidding looked upon the proceedings as a huge farce, but the Assistant Corporation Counsel declared it to be "dead earnest," as the competing corporations had filed bonds of $50,000 each. The companies, he said, were at liberty to bid just as high as they wished, and the city could fall back on the bonds if they did not live up to their bids.

Before the bidding could be resumed on the second day, the preliminary injunction that was up for argument yesterday was obtained by the Southern Boulevard Company. John H. Tierney, representing this company, asked Judge Beach to make the injunction permanent, as he declared that all the bidding, after 20 per cent. was reached, was not in good faith, and the whole proceeding should be annulled.

Mr. Dean asked that the injunction be dissolved. "The city," he said, "is entitled to at least seventy times the gross receipts collected under this franchise, or else to a forfeiture of $350,000. The bids made were perfectly legal."

Mr. Choate also insisted that the injunction be dissolved. He said the Southern Boulevard Company had no standing in court. He added:

This company gave up when 3½ per cent. was bid. It can, therefore, show no injury to its interests, and has absolutely no right to bring us here, or secure an injunction. Our bid of 97.95 per cent. should be made before the proceedings degenerated into a farce, was perfectly legal, and the franchise should be knocked down to us. We made the offer in good faith, and can afford to abide by it, because of the valuable connection it insures us for our road across the Connecticut boundary.

Then Mr. Choate made the statement that caused Prof. Collin to go into the inside history of the "Huckleberry" legislation. Mr. Choate said:

These other companies are merely the creatures of the "Huckleberry Road," which has by special legislation been relieved from paying anything to the city. If the franchise is granted to them they will simply combine with the present company, and thereby escape paying anything for the franchise.

Prof. Collin jumped up and said:

I am surprised at the statement made by the distinguished counsel for the People's Traction Company that the charter of the Union Railway Company, popularly known as the "Huckleberry Road," relieved the latter company from the payment of any compensation to the city for the franchise it has received. I am very glad of the opportunity which I have long wished for to correct this statement. The fact is that the charter of the Union Railway Company requires it to pay a larger proportion of its gross receipts to the city than any other corporation is required to pay.

This charter was introduced in the Legislature of 1892, the first year of Gov. Flower's term, together with the East River Bridge bill and one or two similar bills, none of which as originally introduced provided for any compensation to be paid to the city for the valuable franchises to be received from the municipality. Early in the session Gov. Flower instructed me to let no such bill pass through his hands without calling his attention to such provision, and that he would not during his term of office sign any such bill.

The matter of compensation to municipalities for street railroad franchises had been before the Legislature more and had been very carefully and intelligently discussed. The best system the Legislature had been able to devise was the law known as the "Cantor act," originally passed in 1886, and frequently amended thereafter to meet defects which were discovered in the practical workings. But by 1892 this act had practically broken down, because, in the smaller cities every such enterprise was projected by one corporation only, and there was no competition. In the larger cities, particularly in New-York and Brooklyn, competing corporations of a blackmailing character entered into competition, not in good faith, but for the purpose of blackmailing the corporation which was thoroughly capitalized and intended to do the work to buy them off.

Gov. Flower instructed me to advise and present to him a system which would be practical and effective, and would not allow the frauds and miscarriages which had been experienced under previous legislation. The first system suggested was the ideal, that fares should be reduced as profits increased. This was promptly rejected as impracticable, because fares cannot be reduced by fractions of a cent. The next system suggested was a percentage upon profits, with a consultant of ascertaining the actual profits. This was also promptly rejected, because a corporation may pay out its surplus in salaries to officers, attorneys, and stockholders employed as agents, and need never have any profits as such.

Gov. Flower himself finally devised the only system which is fair to all parties, and can meet the practical situation. In short, it involves a rising scale of percentages upon gross receipts, which are always ascertainable, instead of a level percentage to be fixed at the outset of the enterprise. He accordingly sent a message to the Legislature to that effect. He estimated carefully when a certain daily average of gross receipts would insure the security of the investment.

In the case of the Union Railway Company it was estimated that when its daily average of gross receipts should amount to $1,760, this point would be reached. He, therefore, compelled an amendment to be made to this charter as a condition of approving it, to the effect that when the daily average of gross receipts should amount to $1,760, it should annually pay to the city 1 per cent. of its gross receipts for the year, and for every additional $1,760 of average daily gross receipts it should pay an additional 1 per cent.

Had it not been for the five-cent fare bill, which had been vetoed by Governor Cleveland but was approved by Governor Flower in 1894, the average gross receipts of the Union Railway Company would have been over $1,760 during the last year, and it would have paid during that year thousands of dollars into the City Treasury. That point will undoubtedly be reached during the next year.

Within five years it will undoubtedly be paying from 3 to 5 per cent. of its gross receipts annually to the city, and if the venture proves as profitable as conservatively may be expected it will be but a few years before this company will be paying not only a larger percentage of its gross receipts, but a larger total annual amount into the City Treasury than any other corporation that has received franchises from the city.

Suppose my client were the creature, as charged, of the Union Railway Company. If it should consolidate with the Union Railway Company it would quickly raise the gross receipts of the Union Railway Company to a point where it would be compelled to pay an additional percentage upon the entire gross receipts of the system. This is a sufficient denial of the charge that the North New-York City Traction Company was incorporated for the purpose of consolidating with the Union Railway Company so as to evade the payment of its percentage.

I have said enough to clear away the dust from the threshold of this argument, and to demonstrate that the charge that my client is a creature of the Union Railway Company would be a reason for accepting its bid instead of rejecting it.

I think, also, I have said enough to demonstrate to the distinguished counsel for the People's Traction Company, to this Court, and to the people of the City of New-York, that the charter under which the Union Railway Company is operating will put more money in the City Treasury than any other charter that has been granted, and to correct the erroneous impression that there is no provision in this charter for compensation to the city.

Mr. Choate had the last word. He said that the question of the good faith of the bids was not for the Court to decide. It rested with the Controller. As to Prof. Collins's statement, he said, facetiously: "I will not follow the learned professor into the details of the history of the 'Huckleberry' act in the Executive Chamber, where he is undoubtedly familiar with it."

Judge Beach, after listening to all the arguments, announced that he would reserve decision.

GOT A DIVORCE, WANTS DOWER.

Shafer's First Wife Brings Suit Against His Second.

A domestic tangle is involved in the suit of Mary Philips against Clara T. Siefert, for dower rights in the estate of Henry Shafer. The defendant in the suit was Mr. Shafer's second wife, who, since his death, has remarried. The plaintiff was Mr. Shafer's first wife. She secured an absolute divarce from him in this State, in 1876, after a marriage relation of twenty-one years, and was granted permission to resume her maiden name of Philips.

Under the decree, Shafer was prohibited from remarrying. Notwithstanding this prohibition, he married the defendant in this action, going into another State for the purpose. He survived his new marriage only two years. By the terms of his will he left all his property to his second wife, and to two children of a daughter by his first wife.

Mary Philips now declares that she is entitled to her dower in Shafer's estate, as he remarried in violation of the decree entered against him. Moreover, she asserts that he died a lunatic in the Middletown asylum, and that he was incapable of making a will.

LIKE HER PARENTS, SHE IS INSANE.

Bessie Fairbanks, Who Shot Cochrane, Is Therefore Released.

Bessie Fairbanks, the young woman who shot Isaac Cochrane March 6, was discharged from custody yesterday by Judge Allison, in the Court of General Sessions. The Court took this action on the recommendation of the District Attorney, who reported that there could be no conviction, as the defendant would, on a trial, be able to prove that she was insane at the time she committed the offense. Her mother was insane, and her father died of a complication of mental troubles that closely resembled insanity.

"It seems to me," said the Judge, "that beyond all doubt it would be quite against the public interests and a foolish thing to attempt to put this prisoner on trial. There could be no conviction, and to incur such an expense to the public would be futile. I grant the motion of the District Attorney, and discharge the prisoner on her own recognizance."

The woman left the courtroom with a friend of the family, who will take care of her, as she has lost the sight of one eye as the result of the shooting.

Must Honor Its Certified Checks.

The Seaboard National Bank's refusal to pay two checks, certified by its cashier, has led to a lawsuit, which came up yesterday before Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, on a motion to vacate an extension of time to answer. Judge Beach decided against the bank, and a judgment for the amount of the checks—$2,320—was entered against the institution.

The checks were drawn last Summer by the Kiernan News Company to the order of the Union Telegraph Company. The checks were certified before they were delivered. The Union Telegraph Company then passed the checks to the Consolidated Telegraph Company, and it in its turn passed them to Hatch & Wickes, the lawyers, in part payment for the legal services rendered to the last-named company. The lawyers deposited the checks in the National Park Bank, and on the morning of Aug. 31 the checks were presented for payment at the Seaboard Bank. Payment was refused, on the ground that the funds had been attached.

Thomas P. Wickes stated that this latter assertion of the bank was impossible, since the funds to meet the checks had been set aside by the bank long before the attachment had been granted, and that the attachment was only against the Union Company, which had long before parted with its interest in the checks by indorsing them.

Two Old Indictments Dismissed.

Judge Allison of the Court of General Sessions yesterday dismissed the indictments for manslaughter against Florence F. Donovan, and Fredericka Diemer, a midwife.

They were indicted in the Spring of 1893 for manslaughter in the first degree, being accused of having caused an operation to be performed on Margaret Monzoni, who died on Jan. 26, 1893, at her home in Brooklyn. Dr. Sarah Chase, who was indicted at the same time, was convicted before Judge Martine on June 4, 1893, and sentenced to nine years and eight months in the State prison.

Donovan filed an affidavit on Oct. 31, in which he said the indictment was still hanging over him, causing loss of friends and business, and that he was still under $10,000 bail. He said the District Attorney never made any efforts to bring the case to trial. Assistant District Attorney Davis recommended the dismissal of the indictments.

Seeking a Sweeping Restraint.

The case of Salvatore Cantoni, who seeks to perpetually restrain Mrs. Elsa Brennan from suing him for breach of promise or for anything else, came to an end yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve in the Superior Court. The final session was rather tame and uneventful. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Mr. Cantoni, left his adversary, Mr. Randall, entirely to the mercy of the Court.

Judge Gildersleeve several times exclaimed against Mr. Randall for wasting time by insisting on unnecessary questions, and finally the Court declared:

"Mr. Randall, you are enough to ruin the patience of a saint."

With the exception of this interruption the case proceeded smoothly enough. At the conclusion of the defendant's case, the Court gave both sides until Nov. 15, to hand up briefs.

Wants to Extradite Krahn.

The British Consul, Percy Sanderson, through his counsel, Charles Fox, made a formal application before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday for the extradition of Herbert Krahn, alias Charles Rousselle. Krahn was arrested at the Morton House, and is wanted in London on a charge of having stolen $4,000 worth of stock of the Canadian Pacific Railroad from Mrs. Gordon of 17 Hilda Road, Brixton, London.

Commissioner Shields issued a warrant for Krahn, who is in the custody of the State authorities in the Tombs. He will be turned over to the Federal authorities for examination in extradition proceedings.

Buckley's Indictment Sustained.

Judge Allison, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday overruled the demurrer interposed to the indictment found against ex-Building Inspector Dennis G. Buckley in connection with the collapse of the Ireland Building.

Judge Allison said that it seemed to him that a conviction could be had on the facts alleged in the indictment, which charged aiding and abetting, and did not charge Buckley with being a principal.

Judge Allison's ruling was expected, as Recorder Goff had also overruled the demurrer of T. J. Ormiston under similar circumstances.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—A suit brought by Policeman James Black of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station against the Third Avenue Railroad Company to recover $10,000 damages was on trial yesterday before Chief Justice Sedgwick and a jury in Part II. of the Superior Court. The plaintiff, who weighs 280 pounds, alleges that July 14, 1894, he entered a cable car at Forty-second Street, and while he was attempting to take a seat the car was started, and he was thrown to the floor, his spine being greatly injured.

—Upon the application of R. Fulton Cutting, Judge Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order designating Middleton S. Burrell as guardian ad litem for Mr. Cutting's son, Robert B. Cutting, who is nineteen years old, in an action for an accounting against Charles E. Strong, the sole trustee under the will of Francis Brockholst Cutting. The petitioner says that his son, who is a student at Harvard, has certain contingent interests in the trust estate of the deceased.

—Jesse K. Furlong, as referee, has filed with the County Clerk his report on the action that was brought by Thomas F. Wentworth, a lawyer, against the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company to recover for services rendered during the years 1881 to 1887 in the organization of the company. The referee says judgment should be entered for the plaintiff for $7,-193.40, being $4,900 with interest from June, 1888.

—The trial of an action brought by William C. Bretherton against J. F. Holmes & Son of Holmdel, Monmouth County, N. J., to recover $2,400 damages was begun yesterday before Chief Justice Daly in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff alleges that in March, 1888, he sent a number of mares and colts to the defendants' stock farm to be pastured, and by reason of the defendants not properly caring for them several died.

—Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, rendered a decision remitting to the Excise Board for review its refusal to grant to Charles Simon of 88 Lexington Avenue a license. The refusal was on the ground that the premises were within 200 feet of the First Swedish Baptist Church, at 138 East Twenty-seventh Street.

—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Brown, on motion of the United States District Attorney, discharged Charles Cavanagh, alias George Hines, who was indicted on complaint of Anthony Comstock for having used the mails unlawfully by mailing green-goods circulars. The chief witness against Cavanagh died recently.

—Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday, handed down a decision affirming the decree of the lower court which dismissed the bill without costs in the case of the Union Paper Bag Company against James M. Waterbury and others for an infringement of a patent for manufacturing paper bags.

—Abraham Halpin of 156 Delancey Street was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Justice Botty of the City Court, in an action brought against him by Theresa Gurneau for $5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. Halpin was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $500 bail.

—Judge Beekman handed down another decision yesterday cutting down the fees of the Sheriff's auctioneers from 5 to 2½ per cent. The original case, in which the Judge held 2½ per cent. to be the only legal fee, has been appealed in order that a final decision may be had on the subject.

—A suit brought by James T. Doyle against J. Gilbert White, an electric railroad contractor of this city, to recover $50,000 damages for injuries received while at work, was on trial yesterday before Judge McAdam and a jury in Part III. of the Superior Court.

—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Brown, Mrs. Teresa Killiman of 209 Mott Street was convicted of having manufactured cigars without filing a bond and also for not displaying a sign. She was remanded for sentence.

—The New-York Press Club was granted a judgment yesterday by Judge Cowing, in the Superior Court, against Samuel Loyd in an action for an accounting. Judge Dugro directed that Loyd render and accounting to a referee.

—Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the application of Mary Fiske Paget, appointed William Jay a trustee under the will of Henry L. Stevens, in place of the late Arthur Leary.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 514—The Flournoy Live Stock and Real Estate Company, appellant, vs. William H. Beck.—Dismissed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska for failure to print record.

No. 609—Webber Isaacs, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted.

No. 378—The United States, appellant, vs. Benjamin Healy.—Argument continued by Harvey Spalding for the appellee, and concluded by Assistant Attorney General Dodge for the appellant.

No. 3 (original)—The United States, complainant, vs. The State of Texas.—Argument commenced by Attorney General Harmon for the complainant, and continued by George Clark for the defendant.

The call for Thursday, Oct. 24, will be as follows: Nos. 3, (original,) 429, 196, 528 and 529, 424, 547, 517, 498, 571, 593.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

25—Warth, executor, vs. Mack. 88—Crossen vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 91—Cooley vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 115—United States vs. Hepburn. 116—Same vs. same. 32—Rouss vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 57—Germania Bank vs. La Follette. 47—Winslow vs. Stevens.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Joseph Fowler, appellant, vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Argued by J. Newton Fiero for appellant, Hamilton Harris for respondent.

Abel C. Vail vs. the Broadway Railway Company of Brooklyn, appellant.—Argued by Percy S. Dudley for appellant, Thomas E. Pearsall for respondent.

Joseph C. Wilson, appellant, vs. Margaret A. Marion et al.—Argued by M. French for appellant, Edward F. Wington for respondents.

The day calendar for Thursday is: Nos. 278, 282, 288, 275, 790, 307, 1024, 296.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Bay State Shoe and Leather Company vs. Timoney. 2—Cass vs. Murphy.

Class IV.—3—The Pyrogravure Company vs. Staves. 4—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company.

Class VI.—5—Jones vs. Jones.

Class VII.—6—Frazier vs. Herts. 7—People, &c., vs. Dutton. 8—Mullen vs. Martin.

Class VIII.—9—Moody vs. Leonard. 10—People vs. Walsh. 11—Same vs. McCormack. 12—Moore vs. Shaw.. 13—McGarrity vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 14—Eagan vs. McFarland. 15—Matter of Mercantile Building and Loan Association. 16—Braine vs. Rosswog. 17—Piza vs. Butler. 18—Butterick Publishing Company vs. Standard Fashion Company. 19—People vs. Peters. 20—People, &c., vs. Brinkstone. 21—People, &c., vs. Russell. 22—Dutschel vs. Dutschel. 23—Maza vs. Amswick. 24—Mullen vs. Martin. 25—Merriman vs. Thompson. 26—American Aquad and Pyrotechnical Company vs. Smith. 27—People, &c., vs. Dunning. 28—Comn vs. Leith. 29—Matter of Cotter. 30—Matter of W. D. Starr Company. 31—Ralph vs. Industrial Manufacturing Company. 32—Mackay vs. Stokes. 33—People vs. McMahon. 34—People vs. Gallagher. 35—People vs. McAvoy. 36—Matter of M. Reynolds Plumbers' Supply Company. 37—Gordon Steam Pump Company vs. Low. 38—Holden vs. Holden. 39—Fernbacher vs. Roseveft. 40—Orr vs. Hackett. 41—Beckett vs. Peyser.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Demurrer.—310—Phoenix Bridge Company vs. New-Jersey Steel and Iron Company.

Law and Fact.—2051—Adler vs. Kohn. 2057—Same vs. same. 2166—Burst vs. Karsher. 2101—Warnier vs. Rosenack. 2096—Dowden vs. Schuyler. 1528—Todd vs. Elghmire. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 3366—Martin vs. De Forest. 2538—Bendheim vs. Morrow. 3099—Rapier vs. Rapier. 2648—Edson vs. Bartow. 2838—Ridgway vs. Symonds. 3017—Pendergast vs. Terry. 1934—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 2428—Clark vs. Farrell. 3250—Buchanan vs. Little.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

6585—Hemfly vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2012—Harr vs. Ryle. 3442½—Silverman vs. Warth. 3443½—Same vs. Freech. 3446½—Same vs. Harris. 3445½—Same vs. Mentz. 3446½—Same vs. Brockheimer. 3447½—Same vs. Behrens. 3448½—Same vs. Goodwin. 3341—Zabriskie vs. Sonneborn. 3593—Baldwin vs. Goldsmith. 3316—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson. 3571—Graves vs. Lewis. 2683—Harris vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company. 3881—Grant vs. Walsh. 7472—Weiss vs. Prager. 3210—Peters vs. Foster. 2221—Deutsch vs. Perkins. 3562—Mairs vs. Buck. 3101—Mohr vs. Camden Iron Works. 3522—Horst vs. Jenks. 1496—Merrill vs. Blanchard. 6838—Higgins vs. Keppich.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3117½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 28.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

48—Zimmerman vs. Gerzog. 49—Same vs. Meier. 23—Walsh vs. Calvin. 1—Homans vs. Dounce. 90—Sutherland vs. Gerety. 110—Merriam vs. Burridge. 96—Raunheim vs. Steinberg.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.

1371—Paine vs. Johnson. 780—Wynn vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1612—Heslip vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1642—Littlejohn vs. Shaw. 1551—Wendell vs. Horchheimer. 1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 3090—Weber vs. Union Railway Company. 1535—Craig vs. Heipershanson. 1244—Diefenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schmeider vs. same. 1526—Kemelhor vs. Freischauer. 3189—Lane vs. Turner. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenehan. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 3055—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1150—Thomas vs. Sciwoering. 1050—Lyons vs. Aver. 1036—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1110—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1530—McGearty vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1334—Myers vs. Rosenback. 1667—Same vs. same. 1668—Same vs. same. 1669—Same vs. same. 1670—Same vs. same. 1673—Same vs. same. 1677—Same vs. same. 1681—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 637—Dressler vs. Fersenheimer. 476—Turkas vs. Langer. 632—Hill vs. Hill. 488—Stanley vs. Foltz. 654—Kohn vs. Kohn. 667—Schnitzky vs. Schnitzky. 659—Schulz vs. Schulz. 653—Oviatt vs. Oviatt. 495—Cohen vs. Platt.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

555—Dever vs. Dever. 520—Simon vs. Simon.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1191—Landreth vs. The Mayor, &c. 946—Zucca vs. Decalzi.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

949—Baldwin vs. Eno. 742—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 971—Siefke vs. Siefke. 1473—Croft vs. Beach. 1249—Goodwin vs. The Mayor, &c. 681—Frances vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 774—Levinson vs. Bogart. 1565—Kyrzwoszynski vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 920—Penfield vs. Moore. 1041—Herman vs. Barbig. 1049—Manser vs. Roland. 1072—Schoffel vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 835—Marso vs. Butler.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1162.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Issue of fact at 11 A. M.

225—Estate of Hannah Lewis.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Peter H. Hopkins, Alexander G. Loppin, Thomas Falvey, Walter Edwards, Mary Quirk, and Moritz Bergmann. At 2 P. M.—Laura M. Scott, Sarah A. Blossom, and Eliza A. Walsh.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Botty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 369—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 445—Day vs. Stutenbaker Brothers Manufacturing Company. 387—Kolotkin vs. Kleinberg. 392½—Elliott vs. Sloane. 464—Morris vs. Eldridge. 476—Durland's Riding Academy vs. Nichols. 487—Conroy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 488—Seeling vs. Union Railway Company. 480—Bernstein vs. Lord. 490—Higgins vs. Leatham. 491—Rouss vs. Fish. 493—Doerzbacher vs. Simmons. 494—Seaman vs. Johnston. 495—Benjamin vs. Dorfman. 495½—Toler vs. Zorn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear. 464—Hicks vs. Wilmerding. 427—Bloomington Mining Company vs. Williams. 477—Garcia vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company. 478—Same vs. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company. 479—Same vs. Broadway Insurance Company. 480—Same vs. Citizens' Insurance Company. 433—Tausek vs. Crompton. 437—McCoy vs. Crane.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

2676—Lessner vs. Lutjens. 2465—Fleischauer vs. Wood. 2338—Millott vs. Rouzone. 2704—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin vs. Long Island Mutual Insurance Company. 1983—Pierce & Miller Engineering Company vs. Jackson. 1772—Mohr vs. Friend. 2429—Durland vs. Dewey. 2351—Macauley vs. Hart. 2614—Roesser vs. Haaren. 2682—Bingman vs. Danziger. 2623—Thorn vs. Murray. 2018—Weidenfeld vs. Sidgwick. 2657—Scatcherd vs. Lasher. 2599—Eastern Distilling Company vs. Hall. 2726—State Bank vs. Halpern. 2231—Pioneer Iron Works vs. Bouchel.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 495½.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

1—David Hannigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—John Casey and Wilbur Laughlin. 2—Michael Lamb. 3—Pennachio Bartolomeo. 4—Henry Schultze. 5—Joseph Fritz and Frank McCarthy. 6—Kate Nolan. 7—Jacob Bernstein. 8—John Benedetto. 9—Charles Pfeiffer.

Pleadings.—1—John Ferminello. 2—Tony Lewis. 3—Antonio Fasonelli. 4—Michael Fitzsimmons. 5—John J. Donovan and David Williamson. 6—John Goodwin. 7—Henry Klein. 8—John Reilly. 9—Marion Weston. 10—Joseph White. 11—Charles McCarthy, James Connors, Edward Riley and James Earl. 12—Albert Jacoby. 13—Mary Kelly. 14—George Stewart. 15—James Sheridan. 16—Thomas F. Madden. 17—Abraham Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Isaac Levy. 2—Philip Levy. 3—John Dolan. 4—Leon Schon. 5—Martin Cody. 6—Michael McGinnis. 7—John Scarbo. 8—John Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Charles Ward. 2—Alfred Ingram. 3—Ingsiter Felix. 4—William D. Huston, Jr. 5—Joseph Stevens. 6—Charles Wilson and Edward Donegan. 7—Louis A. Martin. 8—John Madigan and Bernard Gallagher. 9—Michael McGarr. 10 Bertha Lewis. 11—William Gray. 12—Louis H. Roth. 13—James Epstein. 14—Charles Weiner. 15—John Ernst. 16—Mendel Gale. 17—Peter Donohue. 18—Joseph Canesi. 19—John J. Kelly. 20—Erwin Bassford. 21—Abraham Rosenbaum. 22—Samuel Hirschler. 23—William Stanley. 24—Joseph D. Denning. 25—Sylvester F. Russell and Frank Fox. 26—Patrick J. Byrnes. 27—William Davis.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Matter of Volckhausen—George P. Van Hoesen, Hughes vs. Smithers—William G. Choate. Matter of Lee—James C. Spencer. Strong vs. Goodnow—James C. Spencer.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Hatch vs. Zeller—James J. Nealis.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Putnam vs. Palliser—Henry M. Gescheidt.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Fordyce vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Charles C. Leeds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Dillemuth vs. Barth—Henry W. Johnson. Folsom vs. Folsom—John Callahan.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger vs. Gordon Pier et al.—Edward D. McNeal.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Company vs. Ferdinand Kassler—Cromwell G. Macy.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Pratt, J.—Held in Room 30.

1800, 1790, 1797, 1798—McFarlan Carriage Company et al. vs. Anglim et al. 1076—Pomerans (N. D. 28) vs. Ely. 2346—Connors vs. May. 1122—Burckett vs. Olin. 2506—Stegman vs. Hollingsworth. 1123—Ault (N. D. 39) vs. Fraternal Societies. 946—Keiderling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 752—Baldwin vs. Robertson. 767—Ramsey vs. Odell. 718—White vs. Jeffers. 887—Hoyt vs. Gregory. 726—Parker vs. Harvey Steel Compny. 368—Shields vs. Central Park Railroad. 1187, 1335—Anthony vs. McClelland and another. 2248—Swan vs. Blunt. 1339—Hoke vs. Southern Improvement Company. 1347—Schaefer vs. Schelling. 1351—Brown vs. Barse. 1354—Foggett vs. Fisher. 1357—Valentine vs. Harwood. 1021—Prince vs. Brooklyn Daily Eagle. 859—Cummings vs. Brown. 1144—Foley vs. Ronalds. 2075—Clinkumbroomer vs. New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2774—Butcher vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1198—Dunn vs. Ballantine. 545—Judson vs. Hayes. 1182—Blanton vs. Dean. 2215—Hopkins vs. Kent. 251—Plunkett vs. Hopper. 1281—Hahn vs. Pain's Spectacle Company. 947—Adcock vs. Long Island Railroad. 1295—Wyckoff vs. Fitchett. 1678—Kapff vs. Gottschalk.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

41—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company vs. City of Brooklyn. 199—Kabatchinick vs. Kabatchinick. 200—Arthur, Jr., vs. Kellogg. 115—Dobbin vs. Dalton. 1003—Wickham vs. Roby. 203—Salling vs. De Roy et al. 208—Woodhaven Gaslight Company vs. Citizens' Gas, &c., Company. 210—Furguson vs. Hunter. 211—Fisher vs. Fischer. 212—Spinak vs. Welt. 214—Beach vs. Hurlbutt. 218—Sellew vs. Minto. 227—Hayes vs. Woodruff. 166—Nutting vs. Pell. 221—Nelson vs. Williamson. 222—Moore vs. Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, &c. 223—The Nassau Electric Railroad Company vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 224—Hillyard vs. Smith. 225—Milk Bottlers' Federation vs. Stilliger. 226—Bossong vs. Hinman et al.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, J.

1383—Spicer vs. Martin. 2778—York, infant, vs. Wissel. 1225—Keating vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1264—Price vs. Seebeck et al. 605—Dight, infant, &c., vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. 2728—Dempsey, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1315—Skinner vs. Overton. 1378—Heidelberger vs. Wray. 378—Danauer et al. vs. Jeffrey. 984—McMahon vs. Brooklyn Cooperage Company. 2869

THE UNITARIAN DOCTRINE

Declaration to the World by the General Conference.

TEMPERANCE WORK UNDER DISCUSSION

Norway's Method of Dealing with the Liquor Traffic Warmly Approved—Scientific Treatment Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In the National Unitarian Conference an address upon the "Character, Influence and Teachings of Christ, as Shown in the New Ttestament," was interpolated in the programme by the venerable Dr. Furnass of Philadelphia, who completed his education at Harvard seventy-five years ago, and is the oldest living graduate of that institution, being ninety-five years of age.

An appeal was made to the conference in support of The New World, the advanced religious magazine of Unitarianism.

The subject of Church extension was

The Rev. Charles C. Everett.
Dean of Harvard Theological School.

taken up. The Rev. C. W. Wendte of San Francisco, who contended that the growing West, with less conservatism than the remainder of the country, presented the best field for missionary work.

The Rev. D. W. Morehouse of New-York, having charge of the work in Canada and the Middle States, was in favor of concentrating missionary resources and efforts each year upon a few important strategic points, instead of dissipating the organization's energies broadcast.

At the business meeting Carroll D. Wright reported a revision of the resolutions previously proposed on Christian unity, and they were finally adopted by the conference as follows:

Resolved, That the Church accepts the religion of Jesus, holding, in accordance with His teaching, that practical religion is summed up in love to God and love to man, and we cordially invite to our working fellowship any who, while differing from us in belief, are in general sympathy with our spirit and our practice.

Resolved, That the National Council give the above declaration the widest possible publicity as a sufficient basis not only for Christian unity, but also for the religious unity of the world.

The Rev. Christopher R. Eliot of Boston, who presided at the meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society, said that not many years ago the temperance movement dealt only with individuals, but now had enlarged its scope to include the welfare of society at large. It now had to confront the problems of public health, crime, and poverty, and their remedy. The agencies combating intemperance to-day were science, the Church, and the law.

The Rev. D. N. Beach of Cambridge, Mass., declared that, in spite of all that had been done in the way of temperance agitation, the drink evil was greater than ever and growing rapidly, because the campaign against it was misdirected, because the duality of intemperance was not recognized. It was not only necessary to attend to the people who want liquor, but the more dangerous class who want to get rich selling it. The Norwegian principle attacked the saloon power, and in his opinion it was the only solution, especially in the form which was proposed for Massachusetts, which, he said, had been defeated by temperance people who did not understand it. This proposition supplemented local option by permitting but one license to 3,000 inhabitants. Only reputable corporations could secure such a license, so cutting off private profits and the saloon influence in politics, that influence being the root of the evil. And yet temperance people had defeated this legislation through their blindness. He was firmly convinced that temperance organizations would eventually see in the Norwegian method the only remedy, and would support it.

Prof. Francis G. Peabody, Secretary of the Committee of Fifty organized for the investigation of the liquor problem, presented the scientific modern method described by the Chairman.

"The Church as a Modern Method of Temperance Reform," was allotted to Father A. P. Doyle, General Secretary of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, but he was too ill at the last moment to attend.

President Eliot paid a high tribute to the work accomplished by Father Doyle's organization.

Charles Carroll Everett, Dean of the Harvard Theological School, in an address on "The Unitarian Theology" to-night, reverted to the definition adopted by the last National Conference:

"These Churches accept the religion of Jesus, holding, in accordance with His teachings that practical religion is summed up in love to God and love to man." He said that while much could be learned from this statement, it contemplated no "scheme for salvation," such as are held by most of the religions, with the object of making men pass for something they were not. Sacrifices, for instance, were intended to cause men to be treated as though they had kept the laws that they had broken, the salvation scheme having been based upon certain legal fictions and artificialities. The difference between Christianity and other religions was that it is revealed, others are natural; in it God seeks men, and the others were seeking God. Because it rejected such schemes, Unitarianism has been regarded as made up of negations, but as they were mainly negations of negations they were really affirmations. Thus, Unitarians were ready to greet, more gladly than most other religions, the doctrine of evolution, as it was made real and definite by Spencer and Darwin. Unitarians who accept part or all of the New Testament stories of the miraculous, see in them manifestations of higher laws, instead of a breaking through of all laws. If the Unitarian Christianity is the highest religion, it is not because it is added to nature, but because it is the fullest revelation of that Divine power which is working through all nature and human life.

Thus, the Unitarian restores to the world the beauty of Christ's life, of which the creeds had robbed it. When the Unitarian says, "Jesus was a man," he is understood to call Him a "mere man," as if there ever was a "mere man" apart from God. Unitarians like to speak of God as the Father. Influenced by the later scientific thought, they think of Him as revealing Himself in the order of beauty of the universe. The Unitarian believes that, in the future life, there will be open to every soul the highest possibilities for which he is fitted, and that the companionship that furnished so much of what is most precious in human lives will not be lacking.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE WABASH

Two Killed and Three Injured at Martinsburg, Mo.

MEXICO, Mo., Oct. 23.—Two freight trains collided at Martinsburg, Mo., on the Wabash Railroad, about 6 o'clock last night, causing considerable damage to both trains, and killing Dan Kehoe, pump foreman in the employ of the road, and Edward Thompson of Tulip, Mo. These passengers on the local freight were bruised: O. T. Harris, traveling salesman, Fulton, Mo.; C. H. Sturgeon and M. F. Vermilion of Middleton, Mo.

The West Point Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The annual report of Col. O. H. Ernst, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, gives a satisfactory account of the progress of affairs in that great educational establishment.

The new academy building reached a stage when it could be partially occupied in January, 1895, and much is expected from the increased facilities for instruction furnished by this building and its better ventilation and lighting. The recommendations of the Superintendent and nearly all other matters of public interest in the report are withheld from publication by the department for the present.

THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Work Accomplished in the Indian and Negro Schools by the Great Christian Organization.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—The sessions of the American Missionary Association were largely attended to-day. In the morning committees on Chinese and Indian mission work were appointed, and the remainder of the session was largely devoted to a review of the work done by Congregational missionaries among the Chinese and Indians. All the speakers deplored the lack of funds, which prevented the extension of missionary efforts and seriously crippled the stations now in existence.

The Rev. C. J. Ryder, Secretary of the association, read a paper on "The Indian Factor in the Indian Problem," and said it was our duty to Christianize the Indian and to extend to him the benefits of education.

The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Massachusetts, in a paper on "Indian Missions," declared that the Indian must have land, and laws whereby he can keep possession of it. The Rev. Sherred Soule of Connecticut made a stirring appeal for aid to Christianize the Indian. If he had degenerated, it was the fault of the white man.

The Rev. G. W. Reed of North Dakota described the reservations and missions of North Dakota, and the efforts made to protect the Indian.

The Rev. Willard Scott of Illinois then made a report on the missionary work among the Chinese of California, and said that 300 Chinese Christians are now connected with Congregational missions in California. Twenty schools, with more than 10,000 pupils, he said, were maintained in California for the education of the Chinese. Dr. W. E. C. Wright of Ohio, District Secretary, also spoke on the work yet to be accomplished among the Indians, Chinese, and negroes.

The forty-ninth annual report was presented, as follows:

The current receipts for the year have been $307,547; the expenditures have been $337,834, leaving debt balance on this year of $29,787, which, with the debt of $66,360 carried over from last year, makes an indebtedness of $96,147. In addition, the association has received, as income from the Daniel Hand Fund, the sum of $45,274, and endowment funds to the amount of $4,810, making the total receipts $357,631.

Notwithstanding the large debt, the present rate of annual expenditure is $50,000 less than it was three years ago. Not only have schools and missions been closed, but many of those which remain are suffering in efficiency and power and in the compass of their work, through the lessened number of faithful workers so imperatively needed.

Our schools in the South number 74, with 405 instructors and 11,981 pupils. Of these schools 8 are chartered institutions, 29 normal and graded schools, and 29 common schools. One normal school—that of Orange Park—may call for special notice. It has been made an object of a determined attack by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who has influenced the enactment of laws which make it a criminal offense not only to allow a white student in the same school, but also for a white teacher to be boarded under the same roof with colored pupils. This law is so vicious in intent and so significant in its purpose that, after legal opinions of eminent counsel, our committee have found no other way but to test its validity; not in a spirit of disobedience to law, but with the determination to have the deliverance of the highest possible authority upon a law which we consider unchristian.

The mountain schools of the association number 17, with an enrollment of 2,084. The hard times that pinched our treasury compelled us to close three of our mountain schools. The loss of the opportunity for the education of their children aroused the mountaineers with a new sense of its importance. Most urgent appeals came from these neglected localities, and in response to these appeals some funds reached the association's treasury.

Another significant fact is the increased enrollment of pupils. Although there is 1 less school than in 1894, the enrollment has increased nearly 1,000 pupils. Nearly 150 pupils were sent from the normal grades of our mountain schools last year as teachers. The testimony of State and County Superintendents to the excellent examination which these pupils bore, and their success as teachers, is abundant. Three mountain schools have advanced from the class of common schools to that of normal and graded during the year.

In the Indian field the association has 80 missionaries and teachers with 21 schools, 578 pupils, and 14 churches, with a membership of 905. The withdrawal of Government aid in 1892 brought enforced retrenchment in this work. This retrenchment fell largest upon the central schools. Thirty per cent. of the total number of pupils have been sent away from these Indian schools during the past three years because there were not sufficient funds to conduct them. Dr. Riggs recently testified that probably not 5 per cent. of these pupils found opportunity to secure Christian education elsewhere. Unless the churches largely increase their contributions, still more serious sacrifice must come to the Indian work.

A CENTURY OF COMMERCIAL LIBERTY

Business Men to Recount the Benefits of the Jay Treaty with England.

The completion of the first century of American material progress since England was forced formally to acknowledge the commercial as well as the political independence of the United States in a treaty of "amity, commerce, and navigation," negotiated by John Jay, will be celebrated in this city on Dec. 19 at a banquet at Delmonico's.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, is directing the arrangements, and will preside at the banquet. The speakers will be men of national reputation, and covers will be laid for 300 guests. Associated with Dr. Depew are 100 leading business men of all shades of political belief, including the following: John D. Arnold of Chicago, E. C. Clark of Boston, Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia, Jeremiah Dwyer of Detroit, George W. Gay of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Judge William Lawrence of Ohio, Senator McMillin of Detroit, John Moses of Trenton, N. J.; Capt. Frederick Pabst of Milwaukee, James E. Pepper of Kentucky, Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, Senator Proctor of Vermont, E. C. Simmons of St. Louis, Chauncey Thomas of Boston, and John N. Beach, Frederick C. Bourne, Charles F. Clark, Theodore L. De Vinne, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, F. F. Gunther, John W. Harper, Hiram Hitchcock, William H. Jackson, Thomas L. James, Col. William Jay, Shepard Knapp, John McKesson, Emerson McMillin, Robert Maclay, Alexander E. Orr, A. M. Palmer, H. G. Piffard, Clarence W. Seamans, John E. Searles, Col. William P. Thompson, Charles L. Tiffany, and L. C. Weir of this city.

BAPTIST GATHERINGS IN BROOKLYN

Pastors' Session Ended and Missionary Convention Begun.

The New-York State Baptist Pastors' Conference closed its year's work in the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday. Treasurer Boardman reported that there was a balance of $605.25, and this, on motion, was voted to the Baptist Ministers' Home.

The eighty-eighth annual convention of the Baptist Missionary Society was then called to order by the Rev. Dr. John B. Calvert of this city. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, of the Marcy Avenue church, and the Rev. G. H. Hubbard of Auburn.

The Rev. H. W. Barnes, the Corresponding Secretary, read the annual report. It showed that 132 ministers were aided during the year, 653 churches were served by these ministers, 13,258 sermons were preached, 8,830 prayer meetings were held, and 27,557 pastoral visits were made.

Treasurer Schulte reported as follows: Receipts to the general fund, $21,581.93; to the church building fund, $13,042.81; total expenditures for the general fund, $28,481; church building fund, $13,432.11.

The Rev. A. W. Bourn of Gloversville spoke on "The Significance of the State," and the Rev. H. H. Barbour of Lockport on "Our Duty and Care for New-York State Religiously."

A Particular Friend of the Kaiser.

From The Westminster Gazette.

One of the Emperor's particular friends is Uhl, the leading caterer of Berlin, who is married to an American heiress, the daughter of a great New-York brewer. The Emperor dines much at Uhl's, and likes him personally. He used to serve in the Guards. Every morning Uhl takes a constitutional on a fine stallion in the Thiergarten. And so it happens that the Emperor and the chief caterer of Berlin meet. "Gruess dich Gott!" the Kaiser will shout, at which Uhl will salute like the old Guardsman that he is. "No foolishness," the Emperor will call out, or, as we would say in English, "None of that, Uhl; we are comrades!" And then they will strike into a canter together like old cronies. One day the Emperor said: "Now, tell me, Uhl, for you have often seen me dine, am I a glutton?" "No, your Majesty," replied the caterer, "you are a very moderate eater, but when it comes to drinking you have no reason to be ashamed of your record!" At which the Kaiser broke into a loud laugh.

THE WHITE RIBBONERS

Brilliant Closing of Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention.

CATHOLIC AND HEBREW DELEGATES

Their Admission Successfully Urged and Championed by Miss Willard—Praying with the Unfortunate.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—The most successful convention ever held by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and in many respects the most important ever held by women in any age or in any country, had a brilliant closing to-night.

As the roll of States was called, each State delegation responded by rising, giving its State motto and singing a song especially composed for the occasion. Many of the songs were sung to music belonging in a special manner to the respective States. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The place for the holding of the next National convention was not decided upon. Invitations were received from Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Portland, Oregon; Portland, Me.; Kansas City, Mo., and Seattle, Washington, and were placed in the hands of the Executive Committee. It is the general belief that Los Angeles, Cal., will be selected.

The closing day of the convention saw the adoption of the platform which was promulgated and partly approved yesterday. In a report read by Mrs. Matilda B. Carse of Chicago it was stated that the outlook favored her belief that $300,000 would be raised before the 1st of January to retire outstanding stock and bonds of the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union Temple.

Mrs. Jane Kemey of Michigan reported for the Penal and Reformatory Institutions Department. She asserted that the White Ribbons are doing more to secure separate reformatory institutions for women and children than any other organization, and expressed the hope that women would be appointed on State Boards of Charity and Correction.

The report of the founder of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. McClellan Brown of Cincinnati, was presented. Thirty-one years ago she made her first public temperance speech in the Court House of Westmoreland County, Penn.

"There was at that date," said Mrs. Brown, "no other woman on the temperance platform."

She went to Chautauqua the Summer of 1874, carrying with her the germs of this National organization in a bit of paper containing the skeleton of its present form. A temperance meeting was secured by the kindly aid of Mrs. Bishop Simpson and Mr. Lewis Miller. Dr., now Bishop, Vincent was somewhat distrustful of the properties in a crusader. Moving a Committee on Organization, she nominated Miss J. Fowler Willing as Chairman. Miss Willard joined there.

What the organization has done for the cause is not comparable with what the cause has done for its women. At Cleveland Mrs. Brown was a believer in the ballot for women on account of her active relation to the Prohibition Party, which she had helped to organize. Now prohibition is one of the declared aims of the convention. At Cleveland she asked the presiding officer to call for the vote now Bishop, Waldon to pronounce the benediction. "No man's voice," was the answer, "shall be heard here." Now the convention recognizes and introduces the pastors as coadjutors.

Mrs. Charles Edholm of Chicago, of the Crittenton missions, told the union about the traffic in girls. She gave numerous anecdotes and personal experiences, and concluded with the expression of the fervent belief that "just as long as we have the traffic in drink, we shall have the traffic in girls."

Miss Frances E. Willard carried the convention with her in a broad movement to include Catholics and Hebrews in fraternal relations with the White Ribbon Society. The question arose with the introduction of the following:

Resolved, That Catholic women and Hebrew women should be invited to send fraternal delegates from their several conventions to ours, and to establish branches of the White Ribbon Society within their own borders.

One of the delegates suggested that it might not be quite consistent for the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" to ask Hebrews to affiliate. She laid special emphasis on the word "Christian." This roused Miss Willard. She called the Vice President, Mrs. Stevens, to the chair, and took the floor, speaking in a stirring manner, evidently from a full heart. She said:

I want to recognize these two denominations, because in places where I have been, especially in the South, they exhibited sympathy in our work, and have extended every courtesy. It has especially touched my heart that in meetings where I have presented this organization among those who have welcomed me to the platform have been the Catholic priest and the Hebrew rabbi.

They knew what I came for; they knew what I represented, and if they were broad enough to go half way and extend the hand of greeting should my hand be so small and withered as not to accept the clasp? I want to welcome them to us if they will come. I plead for increase.

After Miss Willard's speech the resolution passed through all the phases of amendment, amendment to the amendment, &c., but everything was voted down, and the National Convention, led by Miss Willard, extended the hand of fellowship to Catholics and Hebrews.

A resolution introduced by Miss Willard was adopted, calling on the United States Government to make its power felt in the diplomatic council of the nations on the subject of Armenia. Another resolution extends to Theodore Roosevelt hearty thanks for demonstrating that the saloons can be closed on the Sabbath in New-York City.

Twenty-five of the delegates passed an hour Tuesday night in the Raborg Street houses and prayed and sang with the inmates. Some asked them to call again and renew their pleas for reformation.

The criticism of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by the National Conference of Christians, now in session at Chicago, was shown to Miss Frances E. Willard this morning. "It is hardly worth while," she said, "to take any notice of this statement, coming from only a small group of churches. It is well known that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not striving for any separation from churches."

THE DUKE TO HUNT AT HEMPSTEAD

The Guest of James L. Kernochan—The Meadowbrook Programme.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 23.—A large crowd stood on the platforms of the Long Island Railroad station at Hempstead to-night upon the arrival of the Duke of Marlborough, who is the guest of James L. Kernochan, and who will hunt with the Meadowbrook hounds to-morrow.

A dinner was given by the Kernochans to-night, which was attended by a number of the members of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club.

The hunt to-morrow will meet at the Meadowbrook Clubhouse. The run will be across what is known as the flat course, and will be a twelve-mile run. This will be one of the gayest social events that have taken place during the season.

Edwin A. Hall Under $8,000 Bail.

Edwin A. Hall of Hyde Park, Mass., was held in the Tombs Police Court yesterday in $8,000 bail for examination on the charge of obtaining by false pretenses the sum of $16,600. The complainant was James M. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney said that, on April 17, 1893, Hall told him he had purchased wools worth $16,600 from John McCloskey of Philadelphia, and had sold the lot to the Arlington Mills of Lawrence, Mass., but must have money to pay McCloskey in order to secure the delivery of the goods to Lawrence. Mr. Whitney advanced the money, but has been unable to recover it.

Mr. Whitney says the real amount involved is $50,000, but refuses to tell how the additional sum was obtained.

Want to Bet on Tammany.

Brokers with money to bet on the success of the Tammany local ticket are still waiting for chances to put it up. In the hope of drawing out an opponent, B. C. Williams, who has $10,000 at the Stock Exchange, increased yesterday his original odds of 10 to 8 to 10 to 7½. He says he will accommodate any one at the new odds with the full amount or in sums to suit. Warren James announced yesterday that he had $5,000 to bet the same way at the same odds.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

RESALE OF NASSAU STREET AND BROADWAY PROPERTY.

New Buildings to be Erected—A Purchase on Spring Street—Auction Room Doings.

Mr. A. J. Bach, who purchased the Kent Building, 73 Nassau Street, at the Sickles partition sale on Oct. 8, for $113,000, has resold the same to Alfred Wagner, at $127,500. The lot measures 25.7 by 100.6 by 24 by 105.3. There is on it at present an old five-story building which rents, when full, at $7,678 per year. Next May, Mr. Wagner will tear down this building and erect a modern office building in its stead.

The four-story brick building 85 Spring Street, 25 by 94.2 has been sold by Susan T. Cleaveland of Cape May, N. J., to the firm of builders who bought the property at 534 Broadway. The two together form an L, on which a new business structure is to be erected.

Messrs. Walker & Lawson were the purchasers of the plot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fourth Street, bought from J. C. R. Eckerson.

The property at 832 and 834 Broadway, 25 by 95 and 23 by 95, recently bought by Jacob Hirsh, has been resold at a profit to a builder. Messrs. M. & L. Hess are understood to have been the brokers in the transaction, as they were in the purchase by Mr. Hirsh, but they declined yesterday to give any information in the matter.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., have sold for Frederick Aldhouse, the four-story brownstone dwelling 153 West Seventy-fifth Street, 21 by 56 by 102.2, at about $35,000.

Mrs. Delia Halpin has sold, at about $9,500, the three-story and basement brick building 424 West Eighteenth Street, 20 by 50 by 92.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have just completed the renting of the Waverley Place corner building of the New-York Commercial Buildings, owned by Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer.

Much interest was shown yesterday in the offering at auction by Mr. George R. Read, of the four four-story and basement brownstone dwellings 463 to 469 Fifth Avenue, east side, 24.7 feet north of Fortieth Street, together 66 by 95 feet. The property was offered at the Exchange salesroom in Liberty Street. Bidding began at $200,000, and was pushed up to $235,000, at which price it was sold in by Andrew J. Dotger, for Mrs. Charles B. Hart, executrix.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold to Samuel Goldsticker, representing Bloomingdale Brothers, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 235 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 180 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.4.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Robert C. Watson and others, trustees, at $16,000, the five-story brick flat 210 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 158 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 74 by 20.0½ by 75.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 332 to 336 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, beginning 250 feet west of First Avenue, three five-story brick and stone apartments, each 25 by 102.2.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 38 West Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 245 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick and stone building.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 536 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 245 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 114.10, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,245.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, John J. Macklin, referee, 330 East Thirtieth Street, south side, 370.2 feet east of Second Avenue, 21 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,315.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles C. Sanders, referee, 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 50.6 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment $1,200.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 211 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brownstone flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,800.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, northeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and West End Avenue, 30 by 65 by irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $53,200.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Elliot Danforth, referee, 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 399.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.6 by 90.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,000.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 975 to 985 Washington Avenue, the latter the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, six two-story frame buildings, from 12.5½ to 25.4¼ feet front, with lots 90 feet deep.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

First Avenue, west side, 50.8 feet north of Ninety-third Street, by Abram Hoppel of 65 East Third Street, for a five-story brick factory; cost, $25,000.

No. 175 Monroe Street, by Cohen & Ladinski of 11 Montgomery Street and 1,661 Madison Avenue, for a six-story brick factory and stable; cost, $16,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, by Elizabeth T. Bell of 1,204 Boston Avenue, for four two-story and basement frame dwellings; cost, $14,400.

Nos. 524 and 526 West Thirty-fourth Street, by the estate of Richard Gledhill, William Wallace, executor, of 239 Claremont Avenue, Montclair, N. J., for a two-story brick workshop; cost, $6,000.

No. 117 Walker Street, by Emma J. Kellar of 2,117 Fifth Avenue, for a seven-story brick warehouse; cost, $20,000.

No. 54 East Fifty-ninth Street, by W. C. Andrews of 2 East Sixty-seventh Street, for a 125-foot steel smokestack; cost, $2,100.

No. 36 Mulberry Street, by Catherine T. Maher, alterations to a one-story frame store; cost, $600.

No. 241 West Forty-first Street, by Meyer Coleman, alterations to a one-story frame shed; cost, $15.

Van Courtlandt Avenue, south side, 100 feet south of Central Avenue, by Thomas Morris, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $600.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Mark Hoyt, President of the Leather Trust, has sold, at $50,000, the plot, with dwelling, 444 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, 65 by 200, to H. C. M. Ingraham, counsel for the new East River bridge.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Chestnut Street, west side, 100 feet south of Glenmore Avenue, five two-story frame dwellings; $7,500; W. D. Losee, owner.

Flatbush Avenue, west side, 89 feet south of Caton Street, three four-story brick apartment houses; $18,000; John Reis & Co., owners.

Jefferson Avenue, south side, 120 feet east of Bedford Avenue, two-story brick stable and dwelling; $4,000; A. J. Palmer, owner.

East New-York Avenue, north side, 150 feet west of Buffalo Avenue, one-story frame stable and dwelling; $1,400; McDermott & Saxton, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

SCAMMEL ST, w s, Lot 23, map of estate of Thomas Ivers; Lincus Lowenfeld and wife to Hattie Adler $1

AVENUE A, e s, 88.6 ft s of 3d St, 44x 120; David M. Kellogg and wife to Paul R. Towne 1

BROADWAY, 622 to 626, and 154 to 158 Crosby St; Jacob Rothschild and wife to Alfred D. Pell 10

14TH ST, s s, 625 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 103.8; Juliana M. W. Hunter to Elisa W. Herrman 1

WASHINGTON ST, 481 to 487; Alexander W. Fraser and wife to Silas J. McGinnis 1

WEST 10TH ST, 150 and 152 West, and other property; Henry Zahn and wife to Joseph M. Ohmeis 1

MADISON AV, w s, 74.2 ft n of 31st St, 24.7x95; Thomas S. Mumford and wife and Nathan S. Jarvis to Jennie B. Jarvis, executrix of Nathan S. Jarvis, deceased.

28TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; John Yard, referee, to Harris Beaver 14.750

22D ST, 233 West; Robert D. Curry to John H. Inman and others, trustees, &c ..... * 10

22D ST, n s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 98.9; John Muller to same 10

22D ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Thomas D. Day, Jr., to same 80,000

22D ST, 208 West; Thomas D. Day, Jr., to Robert W. Inman 10

57TH AV, 438; Alfred D. Pell to Jacob Rothschild 275,000

18TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Edward R. Smith and wife to Francis Smith and another, two-thirds part 1

78TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; Robert Auld to Edward C. Platt 24,000

88TH ST, n s, 299.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 13x100.8; Ida A. Mack and husband to Henry F. Quackenbos 1

42D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Heyman Vogel 11,500

76TH ST, 205 East; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to Mary Thomas 22,500

110TH ST, s s, 324 ft w of Park Av, 21x 100.11; Lizzie Olivella and husband to John G. Norris 16,000

128D ST, 435 East; Emily M. Jaffray to Morris Finn 1

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Ray Karpas to same 1

115TH ST, 330 and 332 East; Catharine Ward to Vincent Garofallo 1

108TH ST, s s, 25.6 ft e of 4th Av, 25.6x 50; Rachel Kaplan to Harris Kaplan 1

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 139th St, 24.11x100; Frank L. Smith and wife to Francis M. Jencks 1

97TH ST and West End Av, s e corner, 100x100.11; Frank L. Smith and wife to Bernard Wilson 1

165TH ST, 953 East; Edward A. Rell and wife to Lizzie E. and Henry Albright.. 6,500

LOT 145 to 148, on n s of Kemble St, between Katonah and Keppler Avs, map of lands of E. K. Willard; George W. Oakley and wife to Jane S. Townsend... 1

GRENADA PLACE, s s, 819.2 ft w of Ernescliff Place, 25x125; Ida M. J. Hansen to Emma Clark 4,000

VILLA AV and Potter Place, n w corner, 96.3x100x98.2x100; Louis Schiller and wife to Adaline B. Elting 2,700

WEBSTER AV, w s, 75 ft s of Scott Av, 25x115; William Horne to Fannie G. Horne 500

GRANT AV, e s, 96.5 ft n of 164th St, 21.3 x irregular; Charles M. Kaeppel to Peter A. Mueller 1

BREMER AV and Devoe St, s e corner, 25x100.10; Carl G. A. Hohle and wife to Amalia L. Bennett 2,800

LOT 91, map of 115 building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 22d Ward; John Hassard to Sarah Hassard 1

ARTHUR ST, s s, Lots 1,008 and 1,009, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 50x100; Levi H. Mace and wife to Joseph F. Laughery 1,200

LOTS 134 and 143, map of Arden property, towns of East Chester and Westchester; Clements Trimble and wife to Alfred Urbansky 5

LOT 313, same map; Maunsell B. Field to Lily L. Shirmer 1

SAME PROPERTY; Matilda Fraser to Maunsell B. Field 1,000

BARKER AV, w s, 300 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Edwin J. Blauvelt and wife to Elizabeth Meise 1

LOTS 134 and 143, map of Arden property, towns of East Chester and Westchester; Alfred Urbansky and wife to Lily L. Shirmer 5

128TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 75x 99.11; Edward Ruhlman, individually and as trustee of Maria Ruhlman, to Robert W. Bloomfield 1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert W. Bloomfield and wife to Henry M. Denton 1

106TH ST, n s, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.10x100.11; J. Frederick Sprain and wife to Adelaide M. Middleton 1,000

8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 154th St, 50x 100; John M. Ruck and wife to Edith E. Schmitt 56,000

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.11; George Robinson to Joseph Robinson 1

Recorded Leases.

KAUFMAN, Rosa and Abraham, executors, &c., of Louis Kaufman, to Simon E. Isaacson; store, &c., 509 8th Av, 5 years and one-half months $1,600

LUNITZ, Lippe, to Solomon Solowinskie and another; bath privileges, &c., 148 Madison St, 3 years 1,300

ADAMS, Albert L., to John E. McBride; store, &c., 640 8th Av, 5 years 4,000

BAITER, Kate E., to Augustus Grenet; 155 West 126th St, 2 11-12 years 1,100

KANTROWITZ, N., to Leopoldo di Filippo; 353 East 113th St, 4 years 564

COTTER, Nicholas, to Alexander J. Silverman; store 483 Brook Av, 5 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and others to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s Southern Boulevard, 91.6 ft e of Alexander Av, (four mortgages,) 3 years $32,000

ALLRIGHT, Lizzie E., to H. W. Bell; n s of 165th St, 160 ft s e of Forest Av, 5 years 2,750

BEAVER, Harris, to John T. Willets, as trustee; n s of 88th St, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 10,000

BAXTER, Malcolm, Jr., to Malcolm Baxter; 32 West 60th St, 4 years 16,500

BURNETT, James G., to James G. Burnell; n w s of Rider Av, 100 ft n e 138th St, 4 years 6,000

CATTEW, Mary G., to Hamilton Bank of the City of New-York; s s 58th St, 370 ft e of 6th Av, secures debt 5,000

CROSBY, Margaret A., to Richard Kelly; w s of Schuyler Av, at centre line of Eastern Boulevard 19,500

DARLING, Louise A., and another, to George S. Steward; s s of 123d St, 150.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 1,000

EUELL, Paul, and wife to Edward Hirsh; n s of 80th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 40,000

ELTING, Adaline B., to Louis Schiller; n w corner of Potter Place and Villa Av, 3 years 1,400

FOSTER, George W., and wife to A. L. Gardiner; n s of 17th St, 132.3 ft e of Irving Place, 2 years 5,000

FINN, Morris, to Emily M. Jaffray; 435 East 123d St, 3 years 4,000

FEHN, George and wife, to R. H. L. Townsend; s s of 103d St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, demand 1,500

HERRMAN, Elias W., to J. M. W. Hunter; s s of 14th St, 625 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 15,000

HELMSOTH, William, and another to E. J. Sommer; 168 Pearl St, 1 year 3,000

JENKINS, Edward, and wife to C. C. Watson and others; s s of Manhattan St, 101.5 ft n w of Manhattan Av, 3 years... 30,000

SAME to Harmon H. Nathan and others; n s of 102d St, 20.8 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 35,000

SAME to Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) s s of Manhattan St., 101.5 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year 2,500

KELLY, Fannie C., to Frederic Terrass; n e corner of Lexington Av and 83d St, 5 years 5,600

SAME to Telespore Cote; n e corner of Lexington Av and 83d St, 5 years 2,000

KOHLHAAR, Christina, to Mary E. Yost; n s of 122d St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 4,000

KAPLAN, Harris, to Pyman Schnitzer; s s of 108th St, 25.6 ft e of 4th Av, installments 1,050

LEITH, John H., and others to Edgar Logan, trustee; n s of 136th St, 399.6 ft e of 7th Av, (eight mortgages,) 4 years ... $2,000

MULLER, Anthony J., and others to Adolph Hinze; n s of 103d St, 180.2 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 13,500

McGINNIS, Silas J., to A. W. Fraser; 481 to 487 Washington St, 1 year 16,500

MOORE, Ida E., to Thomas J. Kelly; n s of 113th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year.. 2,000

MACDUFF, Emily, to Alexander Macduff; 216 West 128th St, 3 years 9,000

MAHLER, Helena, and another to F. C. Haibe; e s Bathgate Av, 180 ft n of 172d St, 1 year 2,000

MIDDLETON, Adelaide M., to J. F. Sprain; n s of 105th St, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year 1,000

MARX, Eva J., to Julius Loewenthal and others; s s of 97th St, 229 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 18,000

JUNG, Jacob, and others to Nathan Erlanger; n s of 102d St,

THEIR PETITION IS LOST

Fruitless Search for a Complaint of Merchants Against Pushcarts.

IT WAS SENT TO MAYOR STRONG

Street Vendors a Nuisance to Park Row Business Men—Their Obstinate Ways—How They Store Their Goods.

A communication in the form of a petition to Mayor Strong, signed by about 100 merchants in the vicinity of Park Row and Broadway, between the bridge and Fulton Street, and asking for an abatement of the pushcart nuisance, seems to have gone astray.

Mr. Hedges, the Mayor's private secretary, remembers having received the petition with a personal letter from the lawyer who drew it up. But whether the communication now reposes in some secluded nook of the Mayor's desk, or whether the clerk of the Board of Aldermen, to whom Mr. Hedges believes the petition was referred, is responsible for its loss, has not yet been determined. Clerk Ten Eyck searched the records of the board meetings in vain yesterday for any reference to the petition, and finally gave it as his opinion that it had never been received by the board.

T. L. Carman, who has law offices in the Equitable Building, drew up the petition at the instance of a number of merchants, who set forth the many phases of the pushcart nuisance. He sent it to the Mayor by his private secretary, but says he never heard of any results from the protest.

Instead of a less obstruction to traffic and industry along this thoroughfare, which the petition was intended to procure, there has been an increase of late, and at certain parts of the day it seems as though a large proportion of the 6,000 licensed pushcart men were circulating obtrusively in and about the approaches to Park Row.

A Police Sergeant went to Mr. Snow, the confectioner, the other day, and implored him to stop sending in complaints, as the station house was already full with pushcarts and their owners.

In the Third, Fourth, and Seventh Police Precincts the police are kept busy in ordering the vendors to "move on," and in appearing in court against them, while the Mayor's Marshals in the City Hall have their hands full in making out permits.

Many pushcart men are arraigned in the Police Courts almost daily, and are fined $1 each. After paying their fines, they return to their old stands again.

All this worry on the part of the police is the result of Article VI. in the Revised City Ordinances of 1880, which provides for the granting of a license to any peddler, hawker, vendor, or huckster of any kind of merchandise in return for the payment of a fee of $5. The applicant is required to be a resident of the State for six months, and his personal oath is taken for a guarantee of this.

Acting Police Captain Thompson of the Fourth Precinct and Clerk Brown of the Marshal's office both declare that nine out of ten of the pushcart men have been in America less than a month. The applicant simply swears that he has been a resident for six months, and his oath has to be taken.

This ordinance, moreover, allows any one man to get as many licenses for carts as he pleases, and employ persons to drive or push them. This gives an opportunity for the padrone system, which is pretty well established among these street vendors.

"I tell you," said Acting Captain Thompson yesterday, "this is the greatest outrage and nuisance ever perpetrated upon the city. There are three principal padrones in this part of the city, and they control nearly the whole traffic. Nearly all the vendors are Greeks, but there are a few Arabs and Italians. You could not get one of them to do a day's labor of any other kind. The padrones hire them almost immediately after they land, furnish them with a cart and license, and a certain stock of fruit or candy, and give them a percentage of the profits. After a while they save a little money and start in business for themselves.

"They are not supposed to stand in one place more than ten minutes. One revolution of the wheels is considered to make a change of place. When we arrest them, the Magistrate says they are abused, and that they have a right to sell on the streets. Sometimes they are fined, sometimes not; but everybody cries out against the indolence of the police. We arrest on an average in the Fourth Precinct about fifteen pushcart men each day. Some of the men have been arrested twenty times. They do not care for that, but rather like it. If a man is locked up, the padrone pays his fine and gives him 15 cents for a meal.

"The chief trouble is in the City Hall, where permits are given to any sort of a foreigner who swears that he has been a resident for six months. All the merchants in this part of the city are sending in complaints about the nuisance, and raise a great cry about our indolence, but I wish some one would tell me what to do."

The pushcart men all live in one section of the city, where they conduct a colony on principles tending toward Communism. The motley crowd of Greeks, Arabs, and Italians stop selling their wares between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and make their way toward Water, Division, Cherry, Hamilton, Monroe, and Oliver Streets. This part of the city, once known as the abode of thieves and murderers, and the scene of the "old Shakespeare" tragedy, now abounds in vacant storehouses and vacant basements, and these are utilized for storing pushcarts. The streets are filled at 7 o'clock in the evening with carts on the way to these low, dark basements, in which they are stacked against each other, with one end tilted up, so as to occupy as little space as possible. Before the carts are packed together the fruit or candy which may have been left over is taken by the padrone, who figures up to a cent how much has been sold, and pays off his employes.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went through this district yesterday in company with detectives McCrorey and Barlow, who for ten years have been connected with every important case in the Fourth Precinct. A number of the pushcart lodges were visited.

Not only are the carts stored in these damp, smelly cellars and basements, but the vendors themselves sleep there, sometimes as many as twenty or thirty in one apartment, either on a bed or on a cart. In spite of the filth with which these lodgings abound, the visitor's heart is touched when he sees hanging on the walls a guitar, fez, or other mementos of the Oriental fatherlands of these street wanderers. Cleanliness seems to be the last thing considered in these places, and if even moderately fastidious individuals who patronize the pushcarts should have one glance at a typical repository for the fruits or candies sold from them, never again would they indulge their fancy for pushcart goods.

In many instances a number of members of the colony form a partnership, appoint one man to buy their number to make purchases, and share alike in the profits. In this event every one looks out for his own candy or fruit. Whole houses in the neighborhood are given up for lodging places for this class of vendors. Several of the padrones rent houses, which they, in turn, rent out to their employes.

Few of these pushcart people stay here more than a year or two. When they have procured a snug sum of money they return to their native lands. The Italians, however, have not ceased to emigrate to any extent, and they become citizens as soon as they can.

The candy sold by these men is made almost exclusively by Greeks in Water Street near James Slip. Their method of making it does not appeal to one of weak gastronomic powers. Fruit vendors, who have permanent stands, and pay rent for them, declare that these pushcart men sell one-half a pound of candy or fruit as a pound. It is in this way, they say, that the pushcart men are able to sell for 6 cents a pound of grapes which cost 7 cents a pound at wholesale.

Members of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen said yesterday that the committee is now considering the adoption of a resolution, to be incorporated in the city ordinances, requiring pushcart vendors to keep away from stores and private houses where an objection is made to their presence. They did not know when the resolution would be acted upon.

Assemblyman Abell Will Report.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Assemblyman Abell of Brooklyn, Chairman of the special committee which has been investigating the Regents, was here to-day. The Lunacy Commission and the State Controller have been notified of Mr. Abell's appointment as Treasurer of the Long Island State Hospital. Mr. Abell said to-day that he would not resign as an Assemblyman to accept his new office until he had prepared the report of the committee on the Regents' investigation.

TO BENEFIT BICYCLE RIDERS

Street Sprinklers Asked to Leave a Dry Strip on Asphalt Pavements—Health Board and Unregistered Lodgers.

The Health Board yesterday came to the assistance of bicyclists by asking the Street Sprinkling Association to leave all asphalt pavements dry for a space of three feet next each curbing. The object of the request is to render the streets less dangerous to wheelman. It was also requested that a strip of six feet wide be left dry on all railroad crossings. This was also intended as a benefit to bicyclists.

The board was notified that the proprietors of several lodging-houses were neglecting the law which requires them to register and take a partial description of all lodgers before election time. Notice was sent to the proprietors of the houses to appear Tuesday and explain their carelessness. The houses reported are 212, 270, 274, 276, 280, 300, and 302 Bowery.

It has been decided by the Health Board that the receptacles for ashes which are prescribed by the sanitary code shall not be patented articles, but that any painted or galvanized iron receptacle not more than twenty-six inches high nor more than seventeen inches in diameter can be used.

The Health Board took no action yesterday on the appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court reversing the conviction of Vittelia Bruder for selling adulterated milk. Assistant District Attorney Davis says there is no appeal from the decision.

The resignations of Dr. Edward G. Bryant, Assistant Resident Physician of the Willard Parker Hospital, and of Inspectors Otto Maier and H. C. Hogan were accepted by the board. Dr. Bryant's reason for resigning was his desire to have less to do with contagious diseases. He was appointed an Inspector to succeed Maier. Dr. T. J. Townsend will succeed Hogan.

CHANGE IN THE HOSPITAL STAFFS

PRESIDENT PORTER ANSWERS CRITICISMS OF THE NEW PLAN.

No Complaint, He Says, Except from a Few Disgruntled Doctors Who May Be Affected.

President Porter of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was indignant yesterday at the published criticisms respecting the action of the Commissioners in abolishing the present visiting and consulting staffs of the City Hospital, and adopting for that and the other hospitals under their control the same system that has governed Bellevue Hospital since 1882.

The system which will be introduced in the City Hospital and the other outlying institutions after Nov. 1 divides the hospital into four divisions. Three of these divisions will be officered and controlled by physicians and surgeons appointed by the Commissioners on the nomination of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the University Medical College, and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, respectively. The fourth division will be what is known as the non-collegiate or open division, and nominations to its visiting staff are to be made by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital.

Some of the physicians affected by the change of system are reported as saying that the reason for the change was to give President Porter more political power. President Porter said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I have not heard of any complaint about the action of the Commissioners or any protest against it, except from a few disgruntled doctors affected by the change, and who fear they will not be named by the Faculty of the college from which they were graduated. The majority of those physicians and surgeons who have served so faithfully and conscientiously on the visiting and consulting staffs of the City Hospital have expressed themselves as delighted at the change. It is absurd to say that the action was taken to increase my political power, because the new system takes these appointments entirely out of politics. They are made on the recommendation of the Faculties of the three great medical colleges in this city. It will make New-York the greatest medical teaching centre of the world, and the changes ought to receive the indorsement of every medical body in the city.

"Dr. Austin Flint has taken occasion to say to me that this is the greatest reform measure that has been adopted in many years, and meets with his full approval. He also expressed the opinion that the men composing the new visiting staff, when appointed, will represent the flower of the profession in this city.

"There is a vast abundance of material in the City Hospital which has not been fully utilized in the past as a teaching medium for the medical profession, and this material will, under the new system, be placed at the disposition of the great schools of medicine in this city. The appointments of the visiting physicians and surgeons will be taken entirely out of politics and other considerations, and the Faculties of the colleges making the nominations for these places will stand as sponsors for those they recommend, and, to a certain exent, will be held responsible for them. I wish to say that the changes to be made must not be taken as a slur or reflection upon any of the physicians or surgeons who have served on the visiting staff of the City Hospital so faithfully and well without compensation, but the change has been made with a view of improving the service, and I do not doubt that when the lists are submitted it will be found that many of the former visiting physicians will be retained."

The lists of physicians nominated by the colleges for membership on the visiting staffs of the City Hospital, the Gouverneur, Fordham, and other hospitals under control of the Commissioners are expected to be received at the Department of Charities and Correction to-day, and the appointments will then be announced.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

Proceedings at Its Meeting at Worcester Yesterday.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—The American Antiquarian Society held its annual meeting at its rooms to-day. The Treasurer's statement showed the total investments and cash on hand Oct. 2, 1895, to be $127,201.86. The market value of the several investments amounts to $136,317.36, and the price paid was $127,201.86.

During the last year the Treasurer announced that a new fund had been established and designated the George E. Ellis Fund. The occasion of this fund was the receipt of $10,000, a legacy from the late Rev. George E. Ellis, LL. D. As the yearly income of the librarians and general fund is far short of the amount that should properly be charged to it, the Treasurer suggested that for the ensuing year the income derived from the George E. Ellis Fund be transferred to the librarians and general fund, which the meeting voted to adopt.

Charles Francis Adams, speaking of the battle of Bunker Hill, in view of the recent Boston centennial of the death of Col. Prescott, said that there was a feature of the battle that no American historian had discussed, which was that Prescott did not show a high order of military ability at Bunker Hill. He said that the blunder of one set of men was counteracted by the blunder of the other. He hoped that the time would come when history would be written not for the glory of a nation, but in a spirit fair to both sides.

The following officers were elected: President—Stephen Salisbury, A. M., Worcester; Vice Presidents—George Hoar, LL. D., Worcester; the Rev. F. Ward Everett Hale, D. D., Roxbury; Council—Samuel Green of Boston, T. C. Mendenhall, LL. D., the Rev. Egbert Smyth, D. D., Andover; Samuel Green, A. M., Worcester; Charles Chase, A. M., Worcester; Edward Davis, A. M., Worcester; Franklin Dexter, M. A., New-Haven; Evarts Greene, A. B., Worcester, and Stanley Hall, LL. D., Worcester.

Must Flood Mine to Save It.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 23.—The fire in No. 5 Delaware and Hudson Mine, at Plymouth, has reached the plane, and has attacked some of the timbering. This has weakened the supports, and there are frequent falls of the roof, which makes the work of fighting the flames exceedingly hazardous. The flooding of the mine is the only remedy, and old miners say unless this is done there will be a general squeeze such as occurred at the ill fated Gaylord mine over a year ago.

Ohio Masonic Home Dedicated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The Ohio Masonic Home, built at a cost of $150,000, was dedicated to-day in the presence of 40,000 people. Four special trains were run from Cincinnati, and specials from Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and elsewhere. There were 10,000 Masons in line, nearly 3,000 of whom were Knights Templars.

MAY AFFECT THE TITLE

Muddle Over the Attempt to Sell the Old Clearing House Site.

DIVISION AT A SPECIAL MEETING

Resolution Leaving the Question of Disposal of Proceeds to be Passed on Later, Not Carried Unanimously.

Question regarding good title to the Clearing House property, at Pine and Nassau Streets, for which Donald Mackay of Vermilye & Co. contracted to pay $725,000, came up for consideration at a special meeting of the Clearing House Association yesterday. It had been referred to the Executive Committee of the association. That committee had before it a proposition by Francis A. Palmer, President of the Broadway National Bank, that the proceeds of sale be divided among subscribers to the original purchase, which was made twenty-five years ago. There were intimations that unless such division was made, the transfer of the property would be opposed, implying that the title might be defective.

Importance attached to the matter, because it had been generally supposed that the proceeds of sale would be available for payment for the quarters in Cedar Street, now in course of construction for the association. The Building Committee had proceeded upon that assumption. There was no mention of interference with such a programme until the contract had been made for the sale of the present quarters.

The Clearing House, or Executive Committee, took legal advice when the question of disposal of the $725,000 was referred to it, several weeks ago, and carefully looked into the records of the association. It learned that of $246,000 paid for the property, the association had contributed from its Treasury funds $106,000, and that about forty banks, then composing the association, had furnished the remaining $140,000, accepting for their subscriptions the association's certificates of indebtedness.

Original subscribers for $31,000 of the $140,000 furnished by the banks had since ceased to exist, and their certificates were taken up by the association, which thus had a 137-246 interest in the property, against 109-246 represented in outstanding certificates. Any division of proceeds for the recent contract to sell for $725,000, could thus give the contributing banks only 44.3 per cent. of the proceeds, about $321,000, leaving $404,000 for the association, for use toward paying for the new quarters.

The committee was advised, however, that the bank contributions might fairly be considered as loans, if they were not gifts, and that the association might claim the privilege of paying them, with moderate interest. This would drawn probably less than $200,000 from the proceeds of sale, allowing for dividends quite as high interest as the banks could expect from a borrower of the association's quality. President Palmer opposed the loan view, and insisted that the contributions had made the banks which held the certificates owners of the property to the extent of the part they paid for its purchase.

Recognizing the futility of a controversy at this time, the committee decided upon a report which should put the association on record as approving the course of the Building Committee, and leaving the matter of distribution of the proceeds of sale for settlement otherwise. In making this report, the committee submitted the following:

Whereas, Frederick D. Tappen, George S. Coe, George G. Williams, George P. Baker, and William A. Nash, jointly hold title to the premises on the northwesterly corner of Pine and Nassau Streets, in the City of New-York, now known as 15 Nassau Street and 14 Pine Street, now occupied by the New-York Clearing House Association and its tenants, the Chase National Bank, having been authorized to sell the said premises, have reported that they have entered into a contract for the sale of said premises to Donald Mackay for the sum of $725,000, on the terms stated in their report; now, therefore it is

Resolved, By the New-York Clearing House Association, that the said Messrs. Tappen, Coe, Williams, Baker, and Nash be and they are hereby authorized to carry out the said contract by executing and delivering a proper deed for the said premises, (containing covenants against their own acts,) for conveying and assuring to Donald Mackay, his heirs and assigns, the said premises, upon receiving the consideration money therefor, pursuant to the said contract, and that they be directed to receive and hold such proceeds in trust for the same purpose for which they have hitherto held the property so conveyed; and it is further

Resolved, By the New-York Clearing House Association, that it hereby assumes all liability or accountability incurred by the said Frederick D. Tappen, George S. Coe, George G. Williams, George F. Baker, and William A. Nash, jointly or severally, in respect to all their acts and doings while holding the legal title to the said premises, and in selling and conveying the same as herein directed, and that the said association hereby agrees with them jointly and severally to hold them and their respective legal representatives wholly harmless and fully indemnified in respect thereto.

Resolved, That each of the banks composing the New-York Clearing House Association be requested to authorize the execution and delivery by the officers of such bank of such instruments as the counsel of the association shall advise, for use in the closing of the sale of the premises corner of Pine and Nassau Streets.

Mr. Palmer construed these resolutions as inimical to his attitude, even if they did not reduce the chances of a distribution. He carried with him in the voting, Presidents Dumont Clarke of the American Exchange, William P. St. John of the Mercantile, Francis M. Harris of the Nassau, George M. Hard of the Chatham, and Forrest H. Parker of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank. The other 46 members of the association who attended the meeting, voted for the resolutions.

The committee had intended to phrase the resolutions so they would disarm opposition. It was hoped they might be passed unanimously, since they left open the question of distribution. Whether a deed will be tendered, as directed by the resolutions, is not certain. The committee will take legal advice before proceeding, in order that a settlement of the question raised by President Palmer may be reached, if possible, without recourse to court. Should serious obstacles confront this plan, a friendly suit will probably be brought as a means of conveying the property to Mr. Mackay under perfect title.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

A Great Decrease in the First Three Months of This Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Commissioner Miller has compiled the receipts of internal revenue for the three months of the current fiscal year. They show total receipts to have been $37,744,478, a decrease as compared with the corresponding months of last year of $20,390,630. The principal sources of revenue were: Spirits, $18,852,028, a decrease of $21,302,364, as compared with the corresponding months of last year; tobacco, $8,075,545, an increase of $460,900; fermented liquors, $10,389,100, an increase of $792,630; oleomargarine, $338,334, a decrease of $137,564; miscellaneous, $89,470, a decrease of $118,992.

The heavy decrease in revenue from spirits was caused by the withdrawals during the months of July and August of last year to escape the increased tax on whisky put on by the new Tariff bill, which went into effect Aug. 28, 1894. The receipts for September, 1895, were $5,882,251 greater than for September, 1894.

DUE TO J. COLEMAN DRAYTON'S RETURN

Belief that the Interesting Divorce Case Will Soon Be Tried.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—The return of J. Coleman Drayton from Europe prompts a belief that the divorce suit in which Mr. and Mrs. Drayton make counter charges against each other, will soon have a hearing before the Chancery Court of New-Jersey.

The case has been postponed from time to time without any reason being given, and it was said the friends of both Mr. and Mrs. Drayton endeavored to settle the matter out of court, but without success. The lawyers on both sides are as reticent as ever, and not the slightest information can be obtained from them as to whether there will be a speedy trial of the suit, now that Mr. Drayton has returned from Europe.

Vice Chancellor Emery, while sitting in Newark, announced that he expected the Drayton suit to be tried before him, but at what time he failed to say.

AN APPEAL IN THE STANFORD CASE

The United States Asks the Supreme Court to Reverse the Decision of Judge Ross of San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The case of the United States against Jane H. Stanford, administratrix of Leland Stanford, deceased, was docketed in the United States Supreme Court to-day. The case comes up on appeal from the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California. The records in the case make two large printed volumes of over 1,000 pages.

The assignment of error made by L. B. McKisik, special assistant attorney for the United States in charge of the case, upon which he asks the Supreme Court to reverse the judgment of Judge Ross, dismissing the bill of the Government, includes eighteen specifications. Ten of these, however, are purely formal, or duplications. The others set forth the following as errors in the ruling and judgment of the court below, sufficient to justify reversal:

First—That the United States are not entitled to any relief against the Stanford estate under the Constitution and laws of California, nor under the Pacific Railroad acts of Congress.

Second—That the contract between the United States and the railroad corporations and stockholders was an entire contract in respect of the subsidy bonds mentioned in the bill as of the day when the railroad corporations filed their acceptance of the terms and conditions of the act of July 1, 1862, and that said railroad corporations did not become indebted to the United States in respect of any of said subsidy bonds until Jan. 16, 1865.

Third—That the Federal judiciary are bound by the dictum or decision of the Supreme Court of the State of California to the effect that Section 36, Article IV., of the Constitution of California of 1849, is not, and was not, self-executing, nor capable of being enforced by courts of justice in proper cases.

Fourth—That Section 12 of the acts of California, to provide for the incorporation of railroad companies and the management of the affairs thereof, approved May 20, 1861, did not afford a remedy to the United States to collect from the Stanford estate $15,237,000, being Stanford's proportion of the debt of $60,000,000 owing by said railroad corporations and their stockholders to the complainants.

Fifth—That the act of April 12, 1863, amending the railroad act of May 20, 1861, did not apply to nor aid the case of the United States against the estate.

Sixth—That the United States cannot avail itself of, nor can the court apply, any of the laws of the State of California, ordained or enacted since the railroad corporations accepted the terms and conditions of the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, giving creditors of corporations a more complete remedy to enforce in the courts the individual liabilities of stockholders for the corporate debts.

Seventh—That the United States never intended to hold the stockholders of the California railroad corporations individually liable for their portion of the corporation debt to the United States.

Eighth—That the United States, under the various Pacific Railroad acts, and the conditions existing at the time they were passed, waived the right given to them by the Constitution and laws of the State of California to enforce the individual liability of Senator Stanford for his proportion of the debt.

Ninth—That, although there was an indebtedness and liability on the part of the corporations to the United States, it did not create any indebtedness or liability on Senator Stanford, obliging him or his estate to pay his proportion of the debt.

It is understood that the United States will soon move to advance the case for an early hearing.

CITY BUILDING TRADES DIRECTORY

New Volume Issued Which Contains Much Valuable Information.

The New-York City Building Trades Directory for 1895, which has just been issued, surpasses all the previous issues in size and completeness. It is a book of 630 pages, with an elaborate appendix, containing much valuable information. In one portion is contained an alphabetical list of all branches of the trades engaged in the erection and construction of buildings, and the furnishing of material for building purposes, as well as a prepared list of the names of the architects in the Greater New-York.

In the appendix are printed in full the laws relating to the construction of buildings in New-York City, as amended up to 1892, together with a copy of the new tenement-house law and the mechanics' lien law for the city and State, with its amendments. Besides these, the special lien laws applicable to New-York are given in full.

To complete the book, there is a word atlas of the city, and a map showing the annexed portion, which contains 13,500 acres, 1,000 more than Manhattan Island. The maps are printed in colors, and are carefully and accurately prepared, the names of the streets being given, as well as of the principal buildings, while the elevated and surface car lines are indicated.

The volume is handsomely and substantially bound.

FORTUNE FAVORED DR. STEVENS

Lost His Pocketbook, but a Young Girl Returned It.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 23.—Dr. U. L. Stevens of Brooklyn, while coming home from the country on a New-Jersey and New-York Railroad train last night, left his pocketbook containing a considerable amount of money and a note for $750, payable on sight, and other valuable papers, lying on the seat of the car.

He went into the smoking car, and a young girl about seventeen years of age, named Millie Bortz, entered the car and took the seat which had been vacated, by the doctor. She picked up the pocketbook and put it in her pocket. She left the train at Westwood, and hurried to the home of her employer, taking the pocketbook with her.

In the meantime Dr. Stevens discovered his loss, and hurried back to the seat he had left. He could not find the pocketbook, and notified the trainmen. They told about the girl sitting in the seat, and when he went to her house the pocketbook was given to him.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Venezuela must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Hesperides; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Leibnitz, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Leibnitz";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Vera Cruz, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 AM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Avondale, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, per steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1895.

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Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM		Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM	
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM		Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM	
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM		Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM	

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†Fulda.....Nov. 16	*Kaiser W. II.....Dec. 7

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

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NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13		NEW-YORK.....Dec. 4	

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NOORDLAND...Nov. 6		FRIESLAND...Nov. 20	

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Campania, Oc. 26,	10½ AM	Etruria, Nov. 16	3 P.M
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Lucania, Nov. 9,	10 A.M.	Umbria, Nov. 30,	2 P.M.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Oct. 30,	3 PM	Germanic, Nov. 27,	2 PM
Britannic, Nov. 6,	8:30 AM	Teutonic, Dec. 4,	7 AM
Majestic, Nov. 13,	2 PM	Britannic, Dec. 11,	2 PM
Adriatic, Nov. 20,	8:30 AM	Majestic, Dec. 17,	11 AM

No